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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXV NO. 202 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

Andamans Battle In Assembly

Jawahar's Statement

India's Sympathies Are With China

NO PAWN IN BRITAIN'S IMPERIALIST GAME

Jawahar Protests Against Dispatch Of Indian Troops To China

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

"We must protest against this dispatch of troops to China. In this struggle our sympathies are inevitably with China and we wish her people success in maintaining their freedom against imperialist aggression. But in this international game, we cannot allow our man-power and resources to be used as pawns by others.

To-day we can protest only, but that protest will have the full strength of the Congress behind it, if this policy continues," declares Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a statement to the Press condemning the action of the Government of India in sending troops to China without consulting the Legislature.

The following is the text of the statement:—

"The dispatch of Indian troops to Shanghai by the British Government is a matter of the gravest import and concern to India. This has been done in continuation of the old policy of using Indian troops abroad without any reference to the wishes of the Indian people. That policy has been condemned by the Congress which has declared emphatically that India cannot permit her armies and people to be exploited to her own disadvantage and for the benefit of British Imperialism.

INDIAN INTERESTS INDEED!

It is stated that Indian troops have been sent to Shanghai to protect Indian interests there. What these Indian interests are few people seem to know and it is manifest that the interests to be protected are British Imperial interests. And even if Indian interests have to be protected it is for the Indian people to decide what steps should be taken. The sending of Indian troops, therefore, without the consent of the Indian people is an affront to India. Though by itself it might be a small matter, it is the thin end of the wedge and might lead us to all manner of unforeseen entanglements. It might indeed lead us unwillingly to war.

CONGRESS POLICY

The Congress has repeatedly warned us of the danger of war and declared its opposition to participation of India in any Imperialist War. This was no empty warning, but a declaration made after full consideration of the grave issues involved. By that declaration and warning the Congress stands. The world is drifting helplessly to a state of continuous conflict. The Spanish struggle has continued for over a year and there is no sign of its ending. The Sino-Japanese war began in the modern way without any declaration but, with bombs bringing destruction and death to thousands, may last, it is said, for years. Wars begin, but do not end easily. They spread and consume other countries. This is the world prospect before us and the possibility of an international conflagration threatens to overwhelm humanity. How shall we face this crisis of history? Not surely as camp followers of Imperialist Britain, being ordered about to fight her battles and preserve her interests.

THE MAJOR ISSUE

In our pre-occupations with our Provincial Governments and our domestic problems grave as they are, we may not forget this mighty thing that overshadows the world and might upset in one great sweep all our schemes and planning. That is the major issue before India as before all other countries and in the decision as to how to face it, the people of India will have their say and it is their wishes that must count. Congressmen must be vigilant to this end; not to be so, is to invite disaster.

WE ARE NOT PAWNS

Therefore India must protest against this dispatch of troops to China. In the Far Eastern conflict our sympathies are inevitably with China and we wish her people success in maintaining their freedom against imperialist aggression. But in this international game we cannot allow our man-power and resources to be used as pawns by others. To-day we can protest only, but that protest will have the full strength of the Congress behind it if this policy continues."

CALL TO ANDAMANS PRISONERS

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

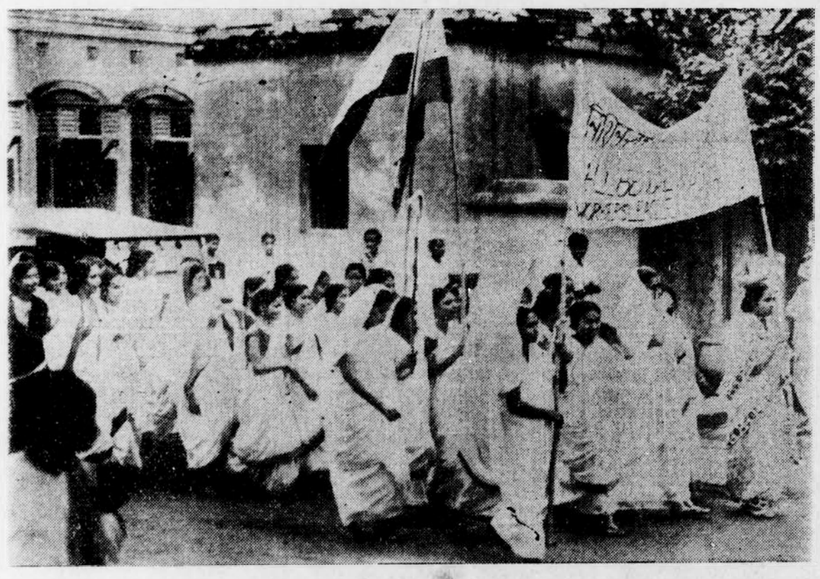
The Congress Party has sent the following telegram to the hunger-striking prisoners in the Andamans:

"The Assembly has passed a motion demanding immediate repatriation. Please terminate the hunger-strike. The situation demands immediate termination".—A.P.

FIRST FLIGHT OVER PAMIRS

BERLIN, August 25.

Luft-Hansa aeroplane, 'Rudolf Vonthuena', landed at Ansifan in South-West Kansu after seven hours' flight over the Pamir Mountains from Kabul, a distance of 1,550 miles. This is stated to be the first flight over the Pamirs.—Reuter.



Andamans day in Calcutta. A view of the procession of girls photographed while going round College Street.

SANTANDER SURRENDERS

15,000 Govt. Troops Lay Down Arms: Rebels To Enter City To-day

PARIS, Aug. 25.

The insurgent military authorities before Santander state that the Government and the City have surrendered, following a revolt by a part of the population, supported by the police and shock troops. Street fighting is in progress. The insurgents are now four miles away, but possibly will not enter the City before to-morrow.

(Later): The Spanish High Command state that 15,000 Government troops still in Santander have surrendered.—Reuter.

BASQUE MINISTERS IN BAYONNE

BAYONNE, Aug. 25.

The Basque President, Senor Aguirre, Foreign Minister, Senor Torre and Minister of Justice, Senor Monzon have arrived.—Reuter.

"KEITH" EMBARKS FROM SANTANDER

HENDAYE, Aug. 25.

The British destroyer, "Keith", embarked from Santander a mixed party of Britons, insurgents and Basque officials including 17 insurgent hostages brought by the Basques from Bilbao, Aguia who was Captain of Port of Santander and other members of the Basque Government. "Keith" is proceeding to St. Jean de Luz.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST LEADER'S PASS CANCELLED

Central Assembly Speaker Takes Action On Police Information

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Ramchandra, National Socialist Leader, Lahore, who was granted yesterday a pass admitting to the visitors' gallery in the Central Assembly was not allowed to enter the House to-day.

He was informed by the police that the President had cancelled the pass.

Later, he learnt the President took this action on the information supplied him by the Punjab police.

THOUSAND MILE LINE BLOCKADE

Japanese Proclamation Against Chinese Shipping

PREMIER DISCUSSES SITUATION WITH EDEN

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.

Vice-Admiral Hasegawa has proclaimed a blockade against Chinese shipping for a thousand miles on the coastline from Shanghai southward towards Swatow and along the lower Yangtze. Foreign shipping is not involved.—Reuter.

TACTICAL RETREAT

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.

A high Chinese official admits that some Chinese troops have begun to withdraw in certain distance from the North Station Sector for tactical reasons. He said this would change the positions in certain Sectors, but the Chinese are still holding the North Station.—Reuter.

FAR EASTERN CRISIS

Premier Confers With Foreign Secretary

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Prime Minister conferred with Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax for two and half hours this morning on the subject of the Far Eastern crisis. The discussion will be resumed in the afternoon. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is returning to Scotland to-night.

The resumed meeting between Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Mr. Eden lasted an hour and half. No official statement regarding to-day's meeting is expected.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PLAN TO ENCIRCLE CHINESE

SHANGHAI, August 25.

Independent quarters confirm that the Japanese have effected landings at various points along the coast from Liuho Ko at the mouth of the Yangtse to Chapoo on the shores of Hangchow Bay.

The Chinese are falling back. The landing discloses that the Japanese military authorities want to envelope the Chinese. The operation, if successful, will place the Japanese astraddle both the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN SOUTH OF TIENTSIN

TIENTSIN, Aug. 25.

Severe fighting has broken out in Chinghai, south of Tientsin. Japanese claim to have six divisions, or 130,000 men in the Peiping-Tientsin area, and have not yet completed concentration of the troops, still pouring in by land and sea.

Chinese forces total 19 divisions or 190,000 of which eight divisions are considered to be Central Government troops.—Reuter.

NEW FIRES IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.

A dozen new fires have started in the eastern district as a result of to-day's gunfire.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO LANDING AT WOOSUNG

LONDON, Aug. 25.

That Japanese strategy is still concentrated on the landing of reinforcements is indicated in Far Eastern despatches.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's headquarters at Nanking states: A message from the front this morning announces that 5,000 troops landed at Woosung and were wiped out after a severe engagement. The message adds that Japanese Brigadier-General and air force Major were among the killed.—Reuter.

SUMMARY EXECUTION ORDER

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.

The Nanking Government have promulgated a law providing summary execution for looters, rumour-mongers, saboteurs and army commanders who retreat.—Reuter.

BULLION SHIPPED TO HONGKONG

HONGKONG, Aug. 25.

Owing to panic in Canton, vast quantities of dollars and bar sil-

(Continued on page 7 Col. 5)

Government Policy Censured

MR. JINNAH PLEADS BUT MUDIE WON'T BUDGE

Repatriation Demand Carried: Congress Party's Call To Hunger-Strikers

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 25.

Mr. S. Satyamurti's adjournment motion regarding the Andamans hunger-strike was carried in the Assembly by 62 votes to 55. It was a hard fought victory for the Opposition.

Whips on both sides were busy the whole afternoon, and at one time it almost looked as if the Government would give in, when Mr. Jinnah pleading with the House not to exasperate Government but win their sympathy and support, suggested a solution by way of an assurance that the Government of India would do their best for repatriation.

Mr. Mudie's intransigence made, however, Government's position impossible and forced the whole body of elected members, excepting a small handful of "Democrats" to march into the Opposition lobby.

So great was the feeling in the House that even before the President had called for division, members began to rush into lobbies for voting, so much so that the President had to call them back and put the motion again formally before the House. It was really a great day for the Assembly, when great speeches on one of the gravest issues before the country were made, and one could sense the suppressed emotion filling every inch of the Chamber.

'SOLITARY YAKUB'

Sir M. Yakub enjoyed the solitary glory of being the only speaker against the motion.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave true expression to the nation's feeling by his unsurpassed eloquence today. "Draw a line between discipline and death", said the Congress Leader protesting against the policy of vindictiveness in punishment.

JINNAH SHOWS THE WAY

Mr. Jinnah in his speech offered the way of escape for the Government by saying "assure us, you would consider the question of repatriation without delay".

Busy consultations followed on the official benches, but Mr. Mudie would not go beyond the statement that "The Government of India will not stand in the way of the Government of Bengal, if they want repatriation". Mr. Jinnah gave one more chance to the Government by asking: "Give us at least an assurance that you will do your best".

Mr. Mudie, however, repeated the same answer and abruptly sat down.

Government's refusal to accept even the moderate suggestion of Mr. Jinnah made the defeat of the Government inevitable, and succeeded in bringing Congressmen and Independents in the same lobby against the Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Mr. Satyamurti moving the adjournment motion regarding the Andamans appealed to the House to send its voice to the hunger-strikers urging them to give up the strike, on the strength of the vote of censure on the Government, and on the strength of the assurance that they would soon be free. Men did not resort to hunger-strike and take their life in a light-hearted manner. The demand for repatriation of prisoners to their provinces has been made years ago, and Government could not say they had been taken by surprise.

The Viceroy in reply to Mr. Saxena had given evidence of human touch which was not human enough. Would it be an illusory gain, as the Viceroy stated if more than 200 lives were saved? The Viceroy had then declared that if the Government yield, hunger-strike might be resorted by others for any objective.

LIFE GREATER THAN LOGIC

Mr. Satyamurti's reply was life was greater than logic. Many prisoners of yesterday were Prime Ministers to-day He declared that there was real change of heart in these men in the Andamans and elsewhere, thanks to the great force in India, which the Government might recognise as working for peace and non-violence, namely, Mahatma Gandhi. (Cheers).

INDIA GOVT TO BLAME

Referring to the legal position, Mr. Satyamurti asked what was the authority under which the Government of India kept these prisoners. Law and Order, it was said, had been transferred to the provinces, and how then were the Central Government trying to act as jailors for provinces? Sir Henry Craik had described the Andamans as "paradise", while Mr. Raizada Hansraj called it "Hell".

Mr. Satyamurti asked the Government not to send prisoners to paradise or hell, but keep them in their own provinces, be they heaven or hell. When people who had greater interest in peace and tranquillity than the Government said that the prisoners should be repatriated, who were the Government to refuse to do so? If casualties should occur as a result of the hunger-strike, no legal doctrine or quibbling would help the Government or absolve them of the responsibility.

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA

Mr. S. N. Roy, Joint Secretary, Industries, emphasised that because the subject engaged the emotions and sympathies of a large section of the House, the

(Continued On Page 9, Col. 2).

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Theatre Nurse. Apply Box No. 8948, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted English Compositor immediately. Royal College, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (3950)

Wanted a person fully conversant with Secretarial work for a new limited concern. Apply stating previous experience and terms to Kishandutt Gangabux, 325, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (3947)

Wanted an M.B.B.S. Doctor as well as duly qualified Lady Doctor. Salary Rs. 100 each. Apply stating experience with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (6081)

Wanted: (1) A confectioner, who can make best kinds of drops, toffees, caramels, bonbons, etc. with upto date machines. (2) A syrup, and fruit and juices preserve man who can take charge of a modern plant, organize labour and control production. Men with good practice only and sound theoretical knowledge need apply sending few samples of their manufacture. (3) A research student in bacteriology to work as a research worker on molasses and also to help if so required in our conserve department for testing our products. State the minimum salaries along with the application. All applications must reach by the 10th September when the final selection will be made. Apply Box No. 8938, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

We do not accept Adlets from Jobless for Free insertion under this heading with Box Numbers. Applicants are always requested to send Adlets with full name and address for publication. In spite of that we continuously receive requests for insertion with Box Numbers. The under-noted gentlemen are requested to let us know if we may publish their Adlets Free with the name and address. J. D. Bacha of Surat; Unknown Applicant at Room No. 34, Hargowan Desai's Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay; K. M. C/o S. Sanitary Stores; "Ben" B. I. T. Block 4; K. K. Narayan, Matunga; "Ratilal" of Bombay; P. R. Masina of Bombay; S. A. Karim of Bombay. All applications for free Adlets on our waiting list are now published and those who desire to take advantage of our free offer are asked to send in their applications. Only those Applicants who cannot afford to pay for these small Adlets are requested to apply. (181)

Krishna G. Salian, C/o The Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Ltd., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, Now Unemployed for last nine months, wishes to get immediately a post of Telephone Operator. Knows many modern languages. Can work as a Dispatching or Filing Clerk also. Kindly be merciful and give any job. (Rep. 2—40)

Khandubhai Captain, No. 5, Second Carpenter Street, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Gujarati or English Bookkeeper. Can also work as a Salesman, General Clerk, Typist, etc. Having returned from Mauritius, has fairly good command over French. Willing to go to any part of the World. (170—7)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Frank Pache, Green Chawl, St. John Baptist Road, Bandra, Now Unemployed, desires to get employed as a Mechanic or Fitter. Can work on Railways as a Loco Driver, Ticket Collector-Inspector, Guard, Engine Erector, Store or Time Keeper, etc. Reasonable salary to maintain his family; that's all. Interview solicited. (171—35)

Gandhi Oottamchand Bhagwandas, C/o Chhonilal Goolabchand, Ghatsiras, Tisgaon Post, District Ahmednagar, Now Unemployed, wants to work as a salesman in some cloth shop. (172—3)

Dr. A. I, Manakkan, 139, New Boyguda, Secunderabad, Deccan, Now Unemployed, seeks appointment in some Hospital, Factory or even with some Private Family as a Physician Can work as a Medical Representative to push any Chemist's business anywhere in India. Has a Madras University Degree. (173—29)

Santi Devi, C/o J. Medical Hall, Katni, C. P., Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Nurse or Companion to some Invalid. Can go anywhere. (174—11)

Some Applicants for the free Adlets for Jobless enclose stamps for the copy of our Paper. We request them to obtain their copies locally. No stamps should be enclosed with the letters and no request to publish the free Adlet under Box Number should be made. Applications received with any kind of provisos are rejected. (182)

171. BOOKS

Recharge your dry batteries at little cost. Complete instructions As. 8. Send stamps General Supplies, P. B 167 Karachi (8906)

Mitra's Differential Calculus seems to be an excellent book for the students, says a Professor. Basu Mitra & Co., 24A, Mohini Mohon Road, Calcutta. (8933)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

R. & M. COLOUR CO.,
Cawnpore, Amritsar, Delhi and Calcutta.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Messrs. Tata Billimoria & Co. have purchased all the rights of Labels of Seth Cursondas' R. & M. Colour Co., so nobody should copy or imitate and fix such Labels on Colour Tins, and other Colour packings. If anybody has done so in Receiver's time, he must stop that practice, if not, he will be responsible for loss and damages caused thereby. (8951)

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the name and style of "Messrs. Abbas Gandhi and Co." at Orient Hotel Building, Crawford Market, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as from the 30th day of September, 1936 and that the said business was thereafter and until 30th October, 1936, carried on by Bai Rukhiabai Abdul Hoosein Doctor as from the 1st day of October, 1936, and she was entitled to the goodwill of the said Partnership Business. And that the said Bai Rukhiabai Abdul Hoosein Doctor, the undersigned, has sold the said business to Abbasbhai Gulamhussein Gandhi including the right, title and interest in the said business of Messrs. Abbas Gandhi and Co., as from the 1st day of November, 1936, and that He the said Abbasbhai Gulamhussein Gandhi is solely entitled to the said firm of Messrs. Abbas Gandhi and Co., including the goodwill of the said firm as from that date i.e. 1st November 1936.

Dated this 24th day of August 1937.

1. (Sd.) Nemabai Abdulali Malbari
2. (Sd.) Per Pro Rukhaiyabai Abdulally Malbari Hatim Salebhai Basrai.
3. (Sd.) Rukhaiyabai Abdul Hoosein Doctor.
4. (Sd.) Abbasbhai Gulamhussein Gandhi.

6082.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given that Deposit Receipt No. 3622 in respect of five Shares numbered 174103 174107 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, standing in the name of Sheonarain Jagannath has been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate Deposit Receipt for the said Shares. Any persons having any claim on the said Shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which no claim will be considered and the Company will proceed to issue duplicate Deposit Receipt.

(Signature of Shareholder)
SHEONARAIN JAGANNATH.
Bombay, dated 26-8-37.

8953

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VANDRAVANDAS DAYAL in the Will mentioned as VRUNDAWANDAS DAYALDAS alias VANDRAVANDAS DOYAL, late of Bombay and Mangrol (Kathiawar) Shrimali Bania Jain Inhabitant, a widower, residing at the time of his death at 84, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) TRIBHOVANDAS KESHAVJI, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, a Share & Stock Broker, residing at 270, Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and (2) Bai KASTURBAI, widow of Devidas Pitamber also of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, residing at 84, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, Executor and Executrix respectively named in the Will of the deceased.

..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 16th day of August, 1937.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

6084

Public Notices.

THE GREAT INDIAN MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

RESOLVED that the Society be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. P. P. Shah of Bombay be appointed as Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up without any remuneration.

(Sd.) SHIVJI CHATURBHUJ SHAH.
Chairman.

Mohile Parekh & Manecklal,
Attorneys for the Company.
24/8/37.

6083.

M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS are invited for constructing a Library Building worth about Rs 80,000 in the compound of the M. T. B. College, Surat, and will be received by the undersigned up to 10th September, 1937. Blank Tender forms with specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 5 on any working day during office hours. Rs. 500 should be sent with tenders as deposit. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender and no reason for acceptance or rejection of the same will be given.

V. K. NIMKAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Sarvajanik Education Society,
Surat

20th August, 1937.

6062.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, LUCKNOW.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from reporters for reporting the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly in English, Hindi and Urdu. Ability to report in English as well as in Hindi and Urdu will be considered an additional qualification. Applications stating age, educational qualifications, the language in which the reporter is proficient, the speed of reporting and the minimum pay acceptable should be addressed to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly United Provinces, Lucknow, to reach by September 1, 1937. The appointment will in the first instance be temporary.

6065.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1063 of 1937.

(1) DINKAR NARAYAN JAYAKAR and (2) HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI SULEMAN DARVESH & CO., a firm.

..... Plaintiffs.

versus

SHANTI SWARUP KHANNA, carrying on business in the firm name of modern Building Construction Co.

..... Defendant.

To
SHANTI SWARUP KHANNA,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit in this Honourable Court against you as a Short Cause, praying that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the First Plaintiff or in the alternative to the Plaintiffs or to the 2nd Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,138-8-9 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 2nd May, 1937, till judgment, costs of the Suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 15th day of September, 1937, at Eleven o'clock time (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1937.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

6078

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1871 of 1934.

TAHER HAJI AHMED residing at 283 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN Court Receiver, and Receiver, in Suit No. 913 of 1908 and also in Suit No 2147 of 1928 (filed by Maria Jose Ayallas Pereira and another against Joseph Pascol Pereira & others) and others being parties to Suit No. 2147 of 1928 including the Defendants hereunder mentioned.

..... Defendants.

To

1. GEORGE PEREIRA, Defendant No. 3.
2. MARIA MATILDA D'SOUZA, heir and legal representative of Esperance Pereira—Defendant No. 11g.
3. MARIA MATILDA D'SOUZA wife of A. C. L. D'Souza—Defendant No. 12.
4. LOUIS D. TELLIS, Defendant No. 20b.
5. DAISY VELASCO— Defendant No. 21.

and

6. MANUEL NUNES VIERA.—Defendant No. 22.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has taken out a Chamber Summons returnable before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, 1937, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) for an order.

(a) To set aside abatement of this suit as against Maria Jose Ayallas Pereira Defendant No. 2, (now deceased) and Louis Joseph Pereira Defendant No. 29 and 34 (now deceased).

(b) To bring on record as Defendant No. 2,
(i) Daisy Velasco as executrix of the Will of the said Maria Jose Ayallas Pereira.
(ii) As Defendants No. 29a and 29b and Defendant No. 34a and 34b, Luis Mary Valladares and Rose Margaret Valladares respectively as heirs and legal representatives of the said Louis Joseph Pereira and for amending the plaint accordingly and for adjournment of the suit till some day in November 1937 and costs.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1937.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

6080.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1872 of 1934.

TAHER HAJI AHMED residing at 283 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN Court Receiver, and Receiver, in Suit No. 913 of 1908 and also in Suit No. 2147 of 1928 (filed by Maria Jose Ayallas Pereira and another against Joseph Pascol Pereira & others) and others being parties to Suit No. 2147 of 1928 including the Defendants hereunder mentioned

..... Defendants.

To

1. GEORGE PEREIRA, Defendant No. 3.
2. MARIA MATILDA D'SOUZA, heir and legal representative of Esperance Pereira—Defendant No. 11g.
3. MARIA MATILDA D'SOUZA wife of A. C. L. D'Souza—Defendant No. 12.
4. LOUIS D. TELLIS, Defendant No. 20b.
5. DAISY VELASCO— Defendant No. 21.

and

6. MANUEL NUNES VIERA—Defendant No. 22.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has taken out a Chamber Summons returnable before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, 1937 at 11 o'clock (S.T.) for an order.

(a) To set aside abatement of this suit as against Maria Jose Ayallas Pereira Defendant No. 2, (now deceased) and Louis Joseph Pereira Defendant No. 29 and 34 (now deceased).

(b) To bring on record as Defendant No. 2,
(i) Daisy Velasco as executrix of the Will of the said Maria Jose Ayallas Pereira.
(ii) As Defendants No. 29a and 29b and Defendant No. 34a and 34b, Luis Mary Valladares and Rose Margaret Valladares respectively as heirs and legal representatives of the said Louis Joseph Pereira and for amending the plaint accordingly and for adjournment of the suit till some day in November, 1937, and costs.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1937.

SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

6079.

Public Notices.

S.S. "LONDON MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th August, 1937, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. Consignments of Tallow shipped per M.S. "MELBOURNE MARU" from New Zealand Ports have also arrived per this steamer.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO 1654 of 1936.

Messrs. MANGOOMAL HARGOVANSING, a Registered firm, under the Indian Partnership Act and carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SIDDICK & JOOSAB, a firm, carrying on business at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) RATANSI KUNVERJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

To,
RATANSI KUNVERJI,
the 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against the 1st Defendants and you the 2nd Defendant abovenamed for Judgment for the sum of Rs. 2,500 with further interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 8th May, 1936, till Judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within 10 days from the publication for leave to appear and defend the suit and in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree as prayed for in the Plaint.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1937.

MESSRS. CHOKSEY & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

6085.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP KNOWN AS KIKABHAI EBRAHIMJI BHAGAT SITUATE AT BHOSARI MOHOLLA CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1040 of 1937 (Hassan Husein vs Zubedabai) Messrs. Bennett & Co., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 26th August, 1937, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on side:—all the stock-in-trade of the shop known as Kikabhai Ebrahimji Bhagat such as a large quantity of steel, copper, brass, galvanized, and iron wires of different sizes, galvanized fencing wires, horse and rose nails, iron bolts and nuts, etc. etc. also furniture such as stands, ceiling fan, writing table, show-cases, etc. in one or separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods to be removed next day.

Goods are on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF "SULZER" CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. H. Dinshaw & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Western Stores Co., Bombay and Baroda, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort:—

One second-hand Diesel Vertical "Sulzer" cold start Crude Oil Engine 100/120 B.H.P. with self-starter, clutch, shaft, 2 rope pullies, water pump, oil tank, as despatched in 52 packages from Bombay to Sevalia and as in the present condition lying down at Sevalia Station goods yard.

The above can be seen at Sevalia Station goods yard.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales.

D. MISTRY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of modern complete flat furniture, portable gramophone, oil paintings, All-wave radio set, Kelvinator, wall-clock, fly tent, glassware, crockery, platedware, and motor car, etc. on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 'Ghadially Mansions,' Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Property of E. J. Hibbson Esq. On view.

D. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers, Tel No. 22301.

GANDHI & Co.
Govt Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF PROCESS STUDIO AND BLOCKS MAKING MATERIALS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by order of Messrs. PRATAPSINGH CHANDULAL, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Romeschandra Sengupta, by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) on 3rd Floor, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi—

Process Studio and Block making Materials including 1 Camera 12" x 10" lens with Prism, Proof Press, Guillotine machine 24" etc.

Terms:— 25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Attention ! Ladies ! !

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M.

SPECIAL LADIES' SHOW
OF
New Theatres' Masterpiece:

THE PRESIDENT

RUNNING IN ITS GLORIOUS
22ND WEEK AT
THE KRISHNA
TALKIES:::DUBASH THEATRE.
Usual Shows at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

Biggest Attraction of the City !
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK!!
New Theatres' Latest Gem & Fare
ANATHASHRAM
ANATHASHRAM
ANATHASHRAM
STARRING:—
UMASHASHI
—THE GIRL with GOLDEN VOICE with NAJAMUL HUSEIN, NAWAB, PRITHVIRAJ, B.A., HARIMATI DEVI, KALYANI.
JOIN THE CROWDS AT
THE
WEST END
TALKIES: LAMINGTON ROAD
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

YOU
MAY BE DYSPEPTIC—

But you can laugh; or you may be gay—and you will laugh anyway. A good laugh will do you a lot of good, and you will have it presently.

AT THE
MAJESTIC
Theatre, Girgaum there will soon be a very interesting thing an all-laugh comedy called
PREMVEER
(By Huns Pictures)
you will like it.

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"Your Health deserves Passing Show!"

Protect your health and add to your smoking enjoyment with Passing Show. Their remarkable quality is a real tonic to your nerves.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN
One cigarette for a pice.

98/28

Greet Each Day WITH A SMILE!

Take Beecham's Pills at night and greet each morning with a smile of happiness and youthful eagerness! Beecham's Pills will keep your system pure—remove the poisons of Constipation, preserve the Youthful Freshness of your complexion and ensure for you a Happy Healthy, Vivacious personality!

Beecham's PILLS
Purely Vegetable

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Established—December, 1911.

THE BIGGEST JOINT-STOCK BANK WITH CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS GREATER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK

SPECIAL SCHEMES
HOME SAVING SCHEME
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5 & 10 TOLA GOLD BARS
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FREE LIFE INSURANCE
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The Hon'ble Sir PHIROZE SETHNA, Kt., O.B.E.,
SIR H. P. MODY, K.B.E.,
Rt. Hon'ble NAWAB SIR AKBAR HYDARI, Kt., P.C.,
A. B. DUBASH, Esquire.
HARIDAS MADHAVDAS, Esquire.
DINSHAW D. ROMER, Esquire.
VITHALDAS KANJI, Esquire.
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49/53, Bishopsgate, LONDON E.C. 2.

COLD OR HOT
HORLICK'S
GIVES CHILDREN NEW STURDINESS AND VIGOUR

5 NEW CENTRES FOR TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES

STANDING COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL TO-DAY

Five centres for the treatment of venereal diseases are proposed to be opened by the Bombay Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Standing Committee states: that facilities for prophylactic treatment in case of venereal diseases have been provided at the Clinic at Bellasis Road. The station is doing good work, but the arrangement cannot be called adequate for the requirements of the City. It would be desirable to provide additional stations in different parts of the City as a check against the spread of venereal diseases. I have accordingly selected the dispensaries shown below at which centres for such treatment may be opened to begin with, and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to prophylactic treatment being provided thereat:—

Municipal dispensary at No. 3 Dist. Sandhurst Road.

Municipal dispensary at No. 6 Dist. Girgaon.

Municipal dispensary at Delisle Road.

Municipal dispensary at Dharavi.

Municipal dispensary at Worli.

The Medical Assistants in charge of these dispensaries will be trained at the Venereal Diseases Clinic in methods of prophylaxis and the work will be managed during the day time with the help of the menials attached to the dispensaries.

But these centres to be of any use must be kept open all the 24 hours, and in order to cope with the work at night, an attendant will have to be appointed on Rs 27 per month at each. As regards other expenditure, there will be no extra cost on account of rent. The cost of medicines, etc., is expected not to exceed Rs 100 per year for each centre. The total recurring cost will thus amount to Rs. 424 per year for each centre or Rs. 2,120 per year in all. The initial cost of equipping each centre would be Rs. 300, the total amount required being Rs 1,500.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM "HOPELESSLY DEFECTIVE"

Mr. Bhatt's Plea For Complete Over-Hauling

Sjt. Chandulal J. Bhatt, Principal, Madhawdas Amersey High School, Andheri, has sent his "Outline Scheme for Educational Reform" to the Minister of Education for his consideration. A copy of the same scheme was sent to the Educational Commissioner, India Government at the time of the visit of the two educational experts whose report has been recently published.

OUTLINE OF SCHEME.

An outline of his Scheme is given below:—

(A) There shall be three stages in the new scheme for the Primary and the Secondary schools as follows:—

(i) Primary Stage—To last over 'three' years. Children to be taught the three R's and given pre-vocational training in carpentry, sewing, smithy, gardening etc. In this stage attention to be paid to music and fine arts in urban areas.

(ii) Junior Secondary Stage—To last over 'four' years. Children to be taught English, Vernacular, of the district, history and geography, elementary science and arithmetic drawing and painting sewing-knitting, carpentry smithy etc., should be continued with a little advanced skill. The medium of instruction should be the Vernacular. There should be public examination and this should be called Junior Matric.

(iii) Senior Secondary Stage—To last over four years. There should be two types of Senior Secondary schools, viz.

(a) Schools for cultural training and (b) Schools for industrial training (a) In type of schools should teach 'six' subjects, four of which should be compulsory and two optional.

The compulsory subjects shall be as follows:—

(i) English (ii) mathematics (iii) second language (iv) science.

Two optional subjects should be selected from the following:—(i) history (ii) geography (iii) vernacular (iv) accountancy (v) typewriting (vi) correspondence (vii) shorthand.

In (b) type of schools students should be taught six subjects, four of which should be compulsory and two optional.

The compulsory subjects shall be as follows:—

(i) English (ii) vernacular (iii) mathematics. Two optional subjects to be selected from (iv) dyeing (v) drawing (vi) hygiene (vii) laundry (viii) smithy (ix) painting (x) booking, binding etc (xi) Spinning and Weaving etc.

"SENIOR MATRIC."

Instruction in the Senior Secondary Schools to be given in English and students passing through (a) type of schools can join Art Colleges for higher studies and students passing through the (b) type of schools can join Technical Colleges. There should be public examination and this should be called 'Senior Matric.'

(b) The Higher Stage.

In the higher stage there shall be complete bifurcation after the end of the Senior Secondary Stage (to be named Matriculation) students may join Art Colleges or Technical Colleges. Art Colleges should complete their courses in three years at the end of which there should be public examination called B. A. Two more years should be set aside for specialisation (M.A.)

FUTURE OF KURLA MUNICIPALITY

Amalgamation With Bombay Municipality Urged

(From A Correspondent.)

The Kurla public are aware of the fact that there is a move in the town to get the Municipality restored and for that purpose a party has been formed locally under the name 'Democratic Front'. This party is led by the very persons for whose acts the Municipality was superseded in 1934.

In order to counteract this propaganda and to place real facts before the public, a private meeting of 30 leading citizens of Kurla, representing all communities from the various wards, was convened by Mr. K. V. Mehta, President of the local Congress Committee, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m., when Messrs Ramnikray Mehta, President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Gokulbhai Bhatt and C. D. Barfiwalla, President of the District Local Board, B.S.D., were among those invited.

In the beginning, Messrs Bhatena and Bilpodiwalla pointed out the various acts of commissions and omissions of the majority party of the Kurla Municipality prior to its suspension and stated that the members of this majority party who are now carrying on the agitation, were the actual cause of the suspension of the Municipality. The speakers further stated that if the Municipality was restored again, there was every possibility of the old members of the majority party being returned and history repeating itself as it had done on two previous occasions. Finally they urged that there was no other solution but to try again and see that the Kurla Municipality was amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Baretto supported and the general opinion of those present was also found to be in favour of the amalgamation, as proposed by Messrs Bhathena and Bilpodiwalla.

Messrs Peerzada, Hoosain Sharif and Abdul Hafiz stressed the point that if amalgamation with the Bombay Municipality was not possible, the present Government should institute an enquiry into the conduct of the past councillors of the majority party who had brought about the suspension and, if found guilty, to declare them as 'disqualified' for future election.

Messrs Dighe and Kadri both spoke in favour of amalgamation and said that if this was not possible, the present administration be extended until the second instalment of loan on account of the Drainage Scheme was subscribed by the investing public and then a Managing Board be appointed until the drainage was completed. They further said that by that time the hygienic condition of the town would be greatly improved and there would be no difficulty in having new citizens of civic honesty for new election.

The discussion continued till midnight when it was decided unanimously that present Government be requested to postpone the consideration of the question of the restoration of the Kurla Municipality and to exert all its influence to have this Municipality amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality and, as this would take time, to appoint a Board of Management, consisting of public-spirited men selected from all communities, during the interval.

Workers Demand Early Restoration

A mass meeting of textile workers was held on Sunday evening in Kurla, under the auspices of the Kurla Citizens' Democratic Front, to protest against the delay on the part of the Congress Ministry in restoring the municipality. Mr. J. S. Pareira was in the chair.

Messrs. T. T. Suryawanshi, G. D. Sane, Godshe, R. M. Jambhekar, A. R. I. Fitwala, S. I. Dave and others addressed the meeting.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed by the meeting.

"This meeting of the workers of Kurla confirms all the resolutions passed by the meetings of Kurla citizens demanding the immediate restoration of the municipality and emphatically protests against the delay on the part of the Congress Ministry to restore it in spite of thorough representation.

"This meeting cannot believe that the Congress Ministers who avowedly stand for the democratic liberties of the people are themselves wanting to with our primary right to conduct our municipality. As exponents of the democratic rights and liberties of the people the Congress Ministers cannot but restore the municipality. Any attempt on their part to set up a management board even as a temporary measure will be a betrayal of the most primary right of the people of Kurla.

"This meeting therefore calls upon the Congress Ministry to stand with the people of Kurla and restore the municipality at once."

Registrar Springs Surprise On Printer And Publisher

The Registrar of the Chief Presidency Magistrate called Mr. P. B. Vaidya the Printer and Publisher of "Kranti" and informed him that there was some mistake regarding the demand for security of Rs 1,000 made on the previous occasion. No such security is demanded and it is expected that the journal will come out at an early date.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Death was caused by fracture of the vault and base of the skull due to the accidental fall on his head of the top of a telephone post at Lamington Road North.

"A motor lorry which was being pulled up on a greasy road, skidded and dashed into the telephone post, knocking down its heavy metal top. This fell on the head of the man who was apparently walking along the footpath."

Such were the findings recorded by the Bombay Coroner's jury today, at an inquest on the body of an unknown Hindu, who died in hospital of injuries on August 22.

He had lost his job over a month ago. He was a heavy drinker and he used to get drunk day and night.

This was stated by his wife, at the inquest on Mahadoo Lingoo (50), residing at Elphinstone Rd., in Irani's Chawl.

The man returned home dead-drunk at 2 p.m. yesterday and dropped down in front of their room and became unconscious. Police removed deceased to the K. E.M. Hospital for treatment, where he died last evening.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser the inquest was adjourned to Sept. 10.

Bill Collectors In Trouble

On a complaint made by Messrs. Lipton Limited that a sum of Rs. 7457 had not been accounted for by their bill collector Satnandan Singh, the police arrested him yesterday and placed him before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody till September.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted Mr. Merwanji Jamshedji Antia, in the case in which Mrs. Goolcher Merwanji Antia charged him with causing hurt.

There was a sensational development at the resumed hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay of the defamation case filed by Miss Khorshed F. Seervai, against Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer, Editor "Kom Sevak," a Gujarati weekly.

Two eminent doctors, who had been requested by the Court to examine the complainant deposed in Court that Miss Seervai had been examined by them and in their opinion she was not a virgin and that she was infected at present with an acute form of a certain disease.

Mr. Rustomji Framroz Seervai, brother of the complainant, who was called by the defence, identified certain letters produced in Court.

On an application made by Mr. M. K. Azad, Counsel for complainant, for a short adjournment the case was adjourned to September 3.

Sutta Raids In City

Sub-Inspector M. Sawant of the Squad conducted two raids on Tuesday and arrested ten persons.

Besides these two there were four other raids by the section police in the city last evening, in the course of which twelve persons were arrested.

All arrested persons were bailed out by the Girgaum Magistrate to-day.

Month's Jail For Taking Bets

Fakruddin Khaderbhoy who was arrested at Doctor Street on August 16, was found guilty of a charge of accepting sutta bets and sentenced to undergo one monht's imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day.

WENT FOR ALMS BUT OFFERED BATTLE

When a couple of ladies in Navroji Building, Hughes Road, saw Mohanlal Uttamchand Patel entering their flat last evening asking for alms, they asked him to leave the building.

The intruder was stated to have refused to do so, offered battle to a man-servant and challenged a chemist's assistant whose help was requisitioned by the ladies.

In the scuffle that ensued, the man was stated to have bitten the servant and a passerby who also came to the rescue of the servant in trying to hustle out the intruder.

But before the man tried to escape, the Police came on the spot and put him under arrest.

Patel was placed at the Mazagaon Police Court Magistrate by the Gamdevi Police, to-day, on a charge of criminal trespass and ordered to be remanded the Police custody for ten days.

The supreme complexion soap . .

There are three reasons why Pears is truly Matchless for the Complexion. First—it is such a pure soap—so pure you can see through it. Second—its fine, silky lather is so penetrating, so thorough in cleansing. And third—it has a wonderful tonic action on the skin. It awakens the skin to new life, new vitality, new loveliness. Use Pears for a few weeks and let your mirror decide.

Pears

MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION

I.T.G. 253-288
A. & F. PEARS LTD. ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND

Bangalore Muslims Win Close Game

DEVONS GO DOWN FIGHTING IN ROVERS CUP

Thrilling football was witnessed at the Cooperage on Wednesday evening, when the Bangalore Muslims accounted for the Devonshire Regiment in a neck to neck fight, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament.

LAST MINUTE GOAL DECIDES ISSUE.

The Devons were unlucky to lose. Twice the winners established a lead and the Devons levelled the score, but half-a-minute before the final whistle, the Bangalore Muslims scored the winning goal.

The Lucknow Regiment opened strongly, but before they could make any impression, the Muslims carried the ball to their end and Laxminarayen, their centre-forward, was seen missing a "sitter," sending the ball right over the crossbar.

Following midfield play for a couple of minutes, the military side got going again and attacked the Bangalore goal. On one occasion Hassell brought off a fine save by rushing out of the goal and making a good clearance.

MUSLIMS SCORE.

In the 10th minute from the start, the Muslims opened their account through Karim, their inside-right. This lead was very short-lived as hardly two minutes afterwards, the Devons equalised through Pitt, their inside-right, who followed up nicely to score from the rebound off the woodwork.

End to end exchanges was the order of the play for about ten minutes, following which Laxminarayen again missed the mark by inches and the teams crossed over on level terms, having scored 1 goal each.

EXCITING TURN.

On resumption the game took an exciting turn and both defences were having an anxious time.

In the 5th minute after the restart, it was Karim again who put his side ahead, cleverly intercepting a pass by the left-wing.

Having obtained the lead for the second time, the winners now held an advantage over their opponents.

Ten minutes later, a pretty movement, in which Pitt and Bone took part, saw the latter putting his side on terms again.

The score being 2 goals all, it was now a fight for the winning goal.

THE WINNING GOAL.

Hardly half-a-minute before the final whistle, when a draw was in sight, Laxminarayen was conspicuous in scoring a spectacular goal, which earned his side the victory. He got past a number of defenders, all on his own, and finally beat the Military goal-keeper.

THE RESULT:—

BANGALORE MUSLIMS 3 goals.
DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT 2 goals.

THE TEAMS.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS: Kadarvalu; Qyuin and Sher Khan; Khader, Lingona and Syed; Mohiyuddin, Karim, Laxminarayen, Murgesh and Rehmat Ali.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT: Hassell; Russell and Ryan; Peard, Woodcock and Scott; Newcombe, Pitt, Bone, Smears and Rolfe.

REFEREE: MR. HUDSON.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Somersets vs. Mahommedan Sporting.

What The Running Tells: Horses To Follow

(By "Pilot")

Several of the winners last week won their races in such easy fashion that their rivals were made to look very ordinary customers.

I would not take these results as correctly interpreting current form. In several instances jockeys of beaten horses were a little too ready to accept the inevitable. More vigorous efforts in the saddle may have seen closer racing.

I know of one man who was pretty sore to see fields of his handicapping shapping as they did. However, Sir Kenneth Gibson has no more need to trouble about the ways of errant horses in Western India, for his long association with the R.W.I.T.C. is ended.

* * *

An improving sort is INGEL TARA. A late effort brought Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Chestnut into fourth place in the Iraq Plate, Division III and I have an idea he will be seen to better advantage next time out.

* * *

NUR JEHAN has twice disappointed backers. The Kashmir mare is in good heart just now and a few pounds off her back may make all the difference. At the moment she is high up in the weight scale.

HILL NOTE owes us a lot of money. He was again considerably fancied in the Egerton Handicap won by Perriar, but was a poor sort of fourth at the judge's end. The son of Clarion may find consolation towards the end of the season.

* * *

LUCAN revealed himself as a smart galloper in the Rufford Plate. He is in such good trim at the moment that he must be troubling the judge again. I would back him among Class II Horses.

* * *

SAFRADON BEG'S running in the Iraq Plate Division III was too bad to be true. I prefer the Kolhapur Chestnut over a distance of ground and perhaps, he will be seen in different light when sent over his proper course.

AL HYDERI is a new comer that must find a place on your list. He still wonts time to come on, but that he will pay his way, I have no doubt.

* * *

The following should be noted as likely to score in the Big Meetings:—BEAU BARTON, FOOTSLAGGER, VANITY FAIR, CARDINAL and HERITAGE.

FARR-LOUIS FIGHT TO-DAY

Ex-Champions In Favour Of Welshman

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Although the odds against Tommy Farr have gone out to 7/1, there is better sentiment in his favour. The Ex-Champion Braddock says that he will not be surprised if Farr wins on points. The promoter Jummy Johnston says if Farr keeps his head, he may spring a surprise. The French heavyweight, Lenglet, who was trained with Farr says that the Welshman is strong enough to last distance and is shrewd enough to outscore the Negro with lefts. Even Max Baer concedes him a sporting chance. All agree that Louis is no superman as Schmeling showed. Also Farr has showed in secret workout yesterday that he has vastly improved. Farr himself says he has always been an outsider in all fights and this did not prevent him from winning. His supporters have backed him 80,000 sterling. Rain forecast may cause postponement or cause the fight to be started slightly earlier. Farr is expected to scale 14 stones 7 lb. and Louis 14 stones 3 lb.—Reuter.

INTERESTING ART EXHIBITION

R. N. Chakravarty's Paintings

(CONTRIBUTED)

Mr. Ramendra Nath Chakravarty, is proceeding to Europe, sailing from Bombay on the 1st. of September next. He will be visiting all the Art galleries and museums of the West and will be acquainted with the modern Art and Artists of Europe. He has a mind also to hold a few exhibitions of his work in different parts of Europe.

Mr. Chakravarty started his career in the Calcutta Government Art School, which subsequently he left and joined Santiniketan Kala Bhawan, where he had his training for about seven years.

After leaving Santiniketan, he joined the Masulipatam Kala Bhawan, as a superintendent, which subsequently he left to join as a professor of the Kala Bhawan at Santiniketan. Since 1928 he is connected with the Calcutta Government Art School.

Mr. Chakravarty though an exponent of the school which devotes its attention to religious themes likes to portray our every day life and thus we see in his works the more commoner aspects of present Indian society—specially rural India.

In addition to paintings, he has also displayed his abilities in different crafts such as Woodcuts, Wood-Engraving, Lithography and Etching—his Woodcuts being really of a very high standard.

The exhibition of his works has been organised at the Bhagini Samaj Mandir. Sir Richard Temple will perform the opening ceremony on Saturday the 28th at 4 p. m.

BLESSINGTON TENNIS TOURNEY

To Commence At Simla On Sept. 18.

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The Blessington "Open" Tennis Tournament, affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, will be held on the Blessington Courts, Simla, from September 18 to October 1. The usual open and handicap events will be played and the normal fees charged. Entries close on September 11.

Details and entry forms may be obtained from the Y. M. C. A.

WEATHERVANE WINS EBOR HANDICAP

Dytchley And Coupderoi Secure Places

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Ebor Handicap run at New York over a distance of one mile and six furlongs resulted as follows:—

WEATHERVANE (Weston) 1
DYTCHLEY (D. Smith) 2
COUPDEROI (E. Smith) ..... ?

Seventeen Ran. Won by a head. One length separated the second and the third. The winner was trained by Lawson.

Betting: 100/6 Weathervane. 21/1 Dytchley. 100/6 Coupderoi.—Reuter.

INDIAN MERCHANTS & WEDGWOOD REPORT

Bombay Chamber's Letter To India Govt.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber has addressed a letter to the Government of India submitting the Committee's views on the Wedgwood Committee Report. The Committee agrees with the Wedgwood Committee about the percentage of locomotives and of carriages under or awaiting repair and also that the stock is excessive capable of reduction. The Committee hopes that Government would be prepared to curtail orders and see that the present stock is fully utilised before fresh orders are placed.

The Committee regrets that the Enquiry Committee's recommendation in going counter not only to public opinion, but also to the policy accepted by the Government for Indianisation of all services in the country. The Committee cannot understand why after more than sixty years the Railway Administration in this country Europeans should still be required as supervisors in workshops. Surely by now sufficient number of Indian supervisors should have been trained up. If they have not been, then it reflects badly on the men who are at the top of the Railway Administration, for it shows, that they either deliberately or through sheer indifference prevent Indian employees from getting training.

The Committee urge the closing down of the London Publicity Bureau along with the Central one and its New York Office.

The Committee congratulates that the Wedgwood Committee for strongly criticising capital expenditure on Railways. The committee has been drawing the attention of the Government to this fact without avail and, therefore, the recognition of the force of this argument a responsible Enquiry Committee is a great thing and it is to be hoped that this would fructify. The Committee regrets to note that the Enquiry Committee has not favoured the reduction of salaries of Gazetted Officers.

The Committee urge financial conservatism in the matter of salaries, particularly so when one had regard to India's poverty. The Committee sees no reason why recruitment should still be carried on in Great Britain. The time will come when all services should thoroughly be Indianised. only experts not available in this country, being imported. —A.P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-30 Bhairav-Bahar on the Harmonium. 8-40 (Gujerati): "The Problem of Good Health." Youth and Physical Culture. By Dinshaw D. Mistry. 8-55 Gujerati Songs. Master Jaggannath. Assisted by the Orchestra.

Noon.

12-0 Recorded Indian Music.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Selections. 6-0 Ambrose and his Orchestra. In Dance Music. (Recorded—Decca). 6-20 Len Green Piano. (Recorded—Decca). 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.). 7-30 "About the Home." A Real Cook's Tour: "Devon and Cornwall Favourite Dishes." By Hilda Flanders. 7-45 The Viennese Orchestra. From Mongini's. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 Talk (English): "The Bhils of Khandesh." By A. H. A. Simcox. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Classical Music. Khansaheb Nissar Hussein of Baroda.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

7-0 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 7-30 Ghulam Mustafa Thumri. 8-5 Violin Solo. Bhairvin. By Mukerji. 8-15 Allah Rakha. Bhajan. 8-30 Duet by Irshad and Aziz. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

P.M

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded). 6-30 Ghulam Mustafa. Thumri. 7-0 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Craft of Fiction." No. 3. Atmosphere. By L. Ahmed 7-45 "For Villagers only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Ghulam Mustafa. 8-45 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Queer People in Indian History." No. 1 Tom Coryat. By Dr. Adrian Duarte. 10-0 "Songs, Solos, and Sketches." (Recorded).

Owing to RENOVATING and REDECORATING work being carried on in THE THEATRE

THE EMPIRE

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from MONDAY, 23rd August 1937 Onwards

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London	24th ..	7th Sept.
Havana	26th Sept.	11th Oct.
Borneo	9th Oct.	24th ..
Taifun	24th ..	8th Nov

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REGAL

From TO-DAY

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N. B.:—Owing to brisk booking and as it cannot be extended beyond Sept. 3, the film is being screened 2 days earlier!

Free List Suspended.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ANTON WALBROOK

in JULES VERNE'S famous Adventure Novel

MICHAEL STROGOFF

(R-K-O Radio Picture)

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THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 5, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 19, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 25, 1306
Hightide: 2-17; 14-19
Lowtide: 8-03; 20-28
Sunrise: 6h 22m
Sunset: 6h 59m

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

S S Chitral with mails from London of the 12th instant due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, August 28.

S S Cathay with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 21st August 1937 was 433; of these 291 were males and 142 females.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held today (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's Office.

BAND AT POONA BUND GARDEN

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Band will play at the Bund Garden, Poona, on Friday 27th August 1937, from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Celebes Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 26th instant.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Thursday) in the office of the Union at Foras Road at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the holding of the Hawkers' Conference next month.

ADULT EDUCATION

Profs. Wadia and Shah will meet their students in Political Theory and English Literature, respectively, in the University Building, and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College, today (Thursday) at the usual time.

KODANDRAO TO SPEAK AT POONA

Under the auspices of the Poona Women's Council, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Nutan Maratha Vidyalaya, Budhawar Peth, Poona, when Mr. P. Kodandrao of the Servants of India Society, will speak on "His Tour Abroad" in English.

LATE MAHARANI OF INDORE

The members of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha and those of other institutions in Bombay will assemble at the Ballard Pier to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. to pay their last respects to the late Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Indore, whose ashes will be in Bombay to-day.

"ACHUT KANYA'S" SPECIAL BENEFIT CINEMA SHOW

In connection with the "Art in Home" Exhibition to be held in November under the auspices of the Gujarati Ladies' Co-operative Stores, Ltd., a benefit cinema show of "Achut Kanya" will be held at the Roxy Theatre, Queen's Road on Sunday the 29th instant at 10-30 a.m.

Smt. Devika Rani will be present on the occasion. All are cordially invited to take advantage of this show. Tickets are available from the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Stores, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Knight without Armour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chabuk Swar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—Simone Simon in "Seventh Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Pick A Star" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Anath Ashram" Time as usual.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay City Press Workers' Conference will be held at the office of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Contractor Building No. 4, Churni Road, Girgaon, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. to elect the office-bearers and to chalk out the programme of the Conference.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE PLANS

(From A Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Aug 24

Sjt. Kasalchand Shah, president, Dhrangadra Praja Mandal wired to-day Sjts. Mohanlal Sanghvi, Kanji Devsi, Motilal Mulchand, and Manekchand Nanji leading workers at Dhrangadra, to lead a deputation to the Maharaja and request for permission to hold Kathiawar Political Conference.

Subjects of Dhrangadra staying here also wired the Maharaja asking for permission to hold Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad.

ALL PARTIES DADAR MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of the above Association was held on Sunday the 21st at 10 p.m. in the open compound of the Dadar Masjid to consider about the resignation of Sjt. Ali Patel and Sjt. Tajudin Fakir Mahomed President and General Secretary respectively. It was decided to request them to take back their resignation.

Mr. Mohmed Hasan Jamnagarwalla resigned his post of Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Tajudin, General Secretary, requested Mr. Mohmed Hassan not to resign and that he would take back the allegation made against him. Sheth Gafur Suleman Dadawala, Memon Hassan Adam Ebrahim Ahmed, and Maulana Abdul Khalik requested all the members to make up their differences.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Two New Indian Associates

The following candidates have passed the whole of the Examination qualifying for Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects (London):—

Final Examination: Mr. Solomon Simon Reuben (Jr.).

Special Examination: Mr. Janardhan Ganesh Patki.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

I have on many occasions written on the various shortcomings of the Suburban Municipal service provided for the public by various suburban municipalities. Atrocious roads, insufficient water supply, primitive sanitary arrangements, poor lighting and other conditions that are ideal for the breeding of mosquitoes seem to be the rule rather than the exception for our Municipalities. Though many schemes are being noted for the installing of drainage plants, yet the one that is expected to get completed first will at least take another year.

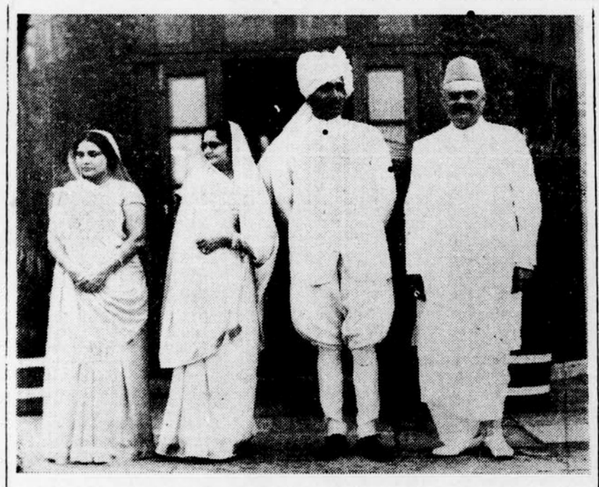
THE BANDRA AREA

In the Bandra Municipal area there are many villages that call for immediate attention. Besides Chimbai, which is well-known as a plague centre and is said to be a spot where the most infectious diseases start, Khar, which is known as our garden-suburb has conditions that are quite unbelievable. A rich landlord of Bombay who has a number of buildings in this area has quite a number of complaints to make. He condemns the Municipality as being absolutely useless and emphasizes that if the present insanitary conditions were to continue for another couple of years, Khar would soon become famous as a malaria spot.

The present conservancy arrangements are not carried out under good supervision. Though the men happen to come regularly, yet the tanks are not completely emptied, thus letting all the dirt rot beneath, making it a good ground for the breeding of mosquitoes. He further said that the Police service in this area called for great improvement. Cattle were to be found roaming about throughout the day and night. He finally added that if the Municipality would not pay heed to the complaint of both the public and Press, he intended to put this matter before the Minister for Local Self-Government.

DANGER OF KITE FLYING

Among the many out-door sports that the suburban children engage themselves in these days, kite flying is now becoming the craze. Throughout the suburban area will be seen children flying kites either on play grounds or in the middle of the roads. This flying of kites in the past years has resulted in many serious accidents and I hope suburban parents will warn their children of the grave danger of running headlong over fence and compound and crossing roads with heavy traffic looking at the 'cut' kites above.



The Maharaja and Maharani of Porbander (centre) were entertained at a party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday evening by Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee (right).

RAM PARKASH

Ram Parkash of the Government College, Lahore, who has been selected to lead the Combined Universities against Lord Tennyson's team at Lahore. He is a Punjab University 'Blue' and a member of the Northern India Cricket Association XI. Ram Parkash has about thirty-five centuries to his credit and is a strong candidate for the Hindus' team for the forthcoming Pentangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay.

"SEVENTH HEAVEN"

At The Regal

The tenderest romance of our time will live again on the screen when "Seventh Heaven" the 20th Century-Fox production of Austin Strong's immoral love story opens to-day at the Regal Theatre with Simone Simon and James Stewart in the starring roles. Adapted from the stage play produced and directed by John Golden "Seventh Heaven" re-creates for screen audiences that star-crossed pair of Montmartre, Diane and Chico, two lovers who lift your heart to the stars. As the little street waif, Diane, Simone Simon surpasses all hopes expressed for this sensational French screen find, touching the deepest places of your heart and emerging gloriously as the screen's newest and greatest star. Opposite her is James Stewart—tall, laughing, gray-eyed—as Chico of the valiant spirit and the shy yearning love. Montmartre, most colourful and exciting of all sections of Paris serves as the background of "Seventh Heaven", a background in picturesque settings and characters. There, in 1914 Chico spends his days in the huge, subterranean Paris sewer. Unfortunately for Chico's belief in God, neither of his request to Heaven has been granted. He has not been made a street-washer, so that he could breathe the clear air of the streets above, and he has not been sent an intelligent, fine wife. Chico saves Diane from being beaten to death by the owner of the notorious "Hole in the Sock" cafe, who has reared her from childhood. When gendarmes start to arrest Diane for throwing wine in the face of a customer who annoyed her, Chico saves her by posing as her husband. The gendarmes take his name and address, promising to check up on their life from time to time. Chico finds himself stuck with his story, and is forced to leave it out, taking Diane with him to the little garret from which he watches the beauties of the heaven at night, to forget the dark sewer in which he toils all day. When the war comes and Chico is called to the army, he realises that he is in love with Diane, and pledges to return to her in spirit at eleven o'clock everyday. Diane keeps the tryst, even after the government publishes the news that Chico has been killed. Few scenes in motion pictures are more moving than that in which Chico returns to Diane, bringing a surprising conclusion to what is justly known as the tenderest love story of our time. Darryl F. Zanuck, vice-president in charge of production at Twentieth Century-Fox, chose Henry King, the Academy prize-winner responsible also for "Lloyds of London" to direct "Seventh Heaven" with Raymond Griffith associate producer. Melville Banker wrote the screen play in which appear such prominent featured players as Jean Hersholt, Gregory Ratoff, Gale Sondergaard, J. Edward Bromberg, John Qualen, Victor Kilian, Thomas Beck, Sig Rumann and Mady Christians.

"DO'S AND DON'TS" FOR OFFICIALS

Bombay Govt.'s Conduct Rules: Appeal To Public

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

In any scheme for the welfare of the people it is absolutely essential not only that the administration should be efficient and pure but also that it should be recognised and accepted as such. In order to secure these results the Government of Bombay have drawn the attention of their officers to the following matters:

(1) The necessity for Government officers treating the members of the public approaching them on business with courtesy and receiving them promptly and dealing with their complaints and applications without delay;

(2) To take all possible steps to enquire into charges of corruption on the part of subordinates promptly and to submit six-monthly reports to Government of the result of such enquiries;

(3) The necessity of attending office during the prescribed hours of office in order to ensure regularity in the conduct of business;

(4) The necessity of seeing that none of their subordinates

(a) uses a public conveyance without paying the full legal fare;

(b) except when invited to attend a formal function or on duty, visits any theatre or place of entertainment without paying the usual charges;

(c) accepts free passes for such places of entertainment.

(5) Touring officers have also been asked to be most careful to see that no provisions or services are accepted by them or by their subordinates without adequate payment.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

While issuing these instructions to their officers the Government of Bombay also desire to invite the attention of the public to the fact that Government officers cannot carry on administration efficiently without the willing co-operation of the public in such matters. Special attention of those members of the public who have perhaps in recent years kept aloof from Government officials is drawn to this aspect of the matter. The Government of Bombay think it most desirable that members of all parties, especially in the districts should see the district officers when they have any matter of importance to discuss with them or any complaint to put before them. Members of the public should also have no hesitation in bringing to the notice of Heads of Departments of Offices any cases of misconduct among the lower ranks of officials.

Mr. Ramendranath Chakraborty, the well-known painter and engraver, who left Calcutta for Europe intends to travel in England, France, Germany and Italy to study the European art in important galleries.

REVIVE FOUR-ANNA TAXIS

Passengers And Traffic Relief Association Vice-Chief's Appeal

An appeal was made once again to revive four annas taxis in the city by Mr. J. M. Kamdar, Vice-President of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association at the annual general meeting held on Wednesday evening, Mr. Kamdar expressed his regret that during the short period and especially after the last riots in the city, the popular 4 annas Flags which were flying over a number of taxis have disappeared, and one is not able to say whether such a cheap mode of transport has disappeared due to want of general support from the travelling public, or is it due to the uneconomic rate that has compelled the taxi-owners to withdraw this cheap mode of transport. The question surely requires to be looked into again in all its aspects, and he appealed to the Taxi Drivers' Union to move in the matter and induce their members not to withdraw the 4 annas Flags from their cars, but to continue to supply the long-felt want of the city. If the matter is properly managed and controlled, he believed the travelling public will surely be forthcoming and will not lag behind to give their full share of the support required.

The biennial report of the Association was approved.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, was re-elected President for the ensuing year and Mr. J. M. Kamdar and Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy were elected Vice Presidents. In place of Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mr. Mohanlal A. Parekh and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat were elected Joint Secretaries.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia presided at the meeting.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1937

CRY FOR JUSTICE

The passing of the adjournment motion in the Central Assembly on the subject of the Andamans prisoners, the passionate appeals made by the speakers for sheer mercy and the tense feeling amidst which the motion was voted upon but faintly indicate the terrible character of the tragedy that is being enacted in that far-off hellish penal settlement. While officials are talking light-heartedly of discipline and think only of prestige, over two hundred prisoners are in the fifth week of their hunger-strike. The condition of two or three of them is admitted to be very serious and it is difficult to say to-day what news the morrow may bring. After the defeat of the Government on the adjournment motion a telegraphic message has been sent to the prisoners informing them of the news assuring them of the Assembly's ceaseless efforts for their repatriation and urging them to give up the hunger-strike. We fervently hope the prisoners will at once respond to the appeal.

Government's Obduracy

From the very outset we have strongly disapproved of the method of hunger-strike for the redress of grievances. But, unfortunately, it has become common all over the country mainly because milder appeals by prisoners, however just, often go utterly unheeded. In the case of the Andamans prisoners themselves, their demands were totally ignored when they were made, over and over again, in a disciplined constitutional manner. Now it is argued by officials that the question of repatriation will be considered, but only after the hunger-strike is abandoned. Yet in reply to an appeal by Mr. Jinnah the Government of India would not even give an assurance that they would do their best for repatriation after the strike was abandoned. In vain did Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appeal to them to "draw a line between discipline and death." In vain did he urge that here was a question not only of mercy but also of their own good. Government remained obdurate and were deservedly defeated.

Danger Of Delay

The Government of India and the Bengal Government should realise the terrible responsibility they have drawn on themselves by refusing to "draw a line between discipline and death." Conceding that, normally, a hunger-strike is not a permissible method of urging grievances, each grievance must be judged on its own merits. If, for example, a prisoner is tortured and he goes on a hunger-strike as a protest, it will be both heartless and perverse to argue that the torture cannot be ended unless and until the hunger-strike is ended. The conditions in the Andamans are themselves an intolerable torture. Finally, by refusing permission to responsible leaders to go to the Andamans for the purpose of persuading the prisoners to give up the strike Government have made themselves wholly responsible for the consequences of their obduracy. It is now perhaps too late merely to give the permission asked for. Government must, at least in response to public feeling and the mandate of the Assembly, immediately convey to the prisoners the assurance that they will be repatriated as soon as they are physically fit for the journey. Let the Governments of India and of Bengal realise their responsibility before it is too late.

Stampeding The Govt. Of India

The "Times of India" asks the Government of India to endorse the blank cheque issued by a group of London antiquarians. Unable to enlighten the public in India about the precise scope and objectives of the extravagant proposals for an ambitious art exhibition in London sponsored by these antiquarians, the journal considers it the right procedure to hustle the Government of India. "To our mind, there is", it observes, "every reason why India should officially undertake such an exhibition". If this refers to what the journal wrote a month ago about the "cultural and psychological benefits" of the project, both the mind and the reasons were plainly borrowed almost wholesale from London. The lavish generosity with which Mr. Robert Byron's sentiments were then reproduced by the journal was irrefutable evidence. "It remains," it concludes, "only for the Government of India to accord their approval." That is, we understand, the only obstacle in the path of the ambitious antiquarians in London. But it is considered neither right nor essential by them or their spokesmen in India to inform us as to the exact personnel, nature and scope of the exhibition to which we are asked to accord our approval. That is our first objection. We mentioned this over a fortnight ago. We repeat it for the benefit of those who cultivate convenient lapses of memory. The demand for precise and essential information is not, the "Times of India" may realise, "ostensibly on political grounds". "To import political bias into what is on the face of it a purely artistic question is", we are told "clearly wrong-headed". Would it surprise the "Times of India" to learn that we were reacting to no import that was not exported from London? Here are some of the labels and the contents of the cases despatched to India. Prof. Rothenstein of South Kensington fame, regards the exhibition as a "fitting gesture, at a time when large political powers have been handed over to the people". Lady Chetwode describes the 'auspicious moment' for the exhibition 'when so many representatives of the Empire have been in England.' Sir Francis Younghusband forsees in the exhibition 'a happy conjunction of events if the larger scheme could be carried through in time to synchronise with the arrangements for the coming in of the further stages of providing India with a Federal Constitution.' Sir Firoze Khan Noon employs the political common-place which most of those in London who expressed agreement have employed. The exhibition would, he says, 'go a long way to foster better understanding between India and Great Britain.' Mr. Robert Byron, friend and admirer of Sir Edwin Lutyens of the New Delhi reputation and leading inspiration for the "Times of India", mentions quite unambiguously his great reason for the championship of the exhibition as 'a suitable and convincing recognition of a new political organism'. If the 'Times of India' would still persist in locating clearly the wrongheadedness, it would discover amazing traces in its editorial a month ago which refers to Mr. Byron's sentiments. It is Mr. Byron who has referred to the 'political psychology' of the exhibition which the 'Times of India' on the face of it, cited with approval. In responding to Mr. Byron's philosophy, we were merely returning the compliment he had earned. The journal would thus realize that its approval was not, in the first place, restricted to the 'cultural and psychological' benefits of the exhibition. Secondly, the sponsors of the exhibition in London have not, as we have shown, discussed the question in terms of 'a purely artistic question'. We do not propose at this stage to educate the journal about its conception of sterlized *pure* art. But if it wishes to help those in London who are honestly and earnestly interested in assisting Indian art practically, it must cultivate something more than superficial acquaintance with aspirations and condition of art actually existing in India. It would then realize that India cannot afford an extravagant exhibition of antiquities abroad, when most of its own museums at home have been almost starved out of existence. That is our second objection. It is at once legitimate and, economically logical. There is no question here of 'political bias' at all. If there is any 'political bias' it is on the part of those in London who would stage the antiquarian 'tamasha' even at the cost of the urgent art and cultural needs of the impoverished museums in India.

Finally, nothing is so completely misleading as to overlook, as the 'Times of India' does overlook, the suggestions we made in these columns a fortnight ago about the manner in which Indian support could be obtained by affording the chance to the living Indian artists. The journal rightly suggested in its editorial a month ago, that the India Society 'might well take the lead'. If it had studied the opinion of Mr. John de la Vallette, Vice-Chairman of the India Society, it would have been nearer vital realities of the situation. The endorsement by it of the suggestion of Sir Denison Ross about a 'Congress' of Indian art is, again, characteristic of its impetuous generosity. Sir Denison Ross' conception of the 'Congress' of Indian 'art' seems to go no further than the assembly of antiquarians in London supplemented by "members of the Archaeological Survey". Would the 'Times of India' know the achievements of the 'members of the Archaeological Survey?' If it could study dispassionately the Markham Report on museums in India, which to it at least ought to be gospel, it would discern at last the truth that 'members of the Archaeological Survey' have 'entirely overlooked' art and that art and antiquarianism are two distinct cultural entities. That is why the 'art' exhibition in London should not be permitted to degenerate into a costly 'jamboree' for antiquarians, art-dealers and collectors.

NAZI-JAPANESE ALLIANCE?

The Chinese Government have given proof of their anxiety to safeguard the integrity of the International Settlement at Shanghai by readily accepting in principle the British proposals for mutual withdrawal of troops and warships from the neutral zone. The Japanese, however, have adopted a dilatory and negative attitude, perhaps hoping that with the advantage gained by them in their recent victories in Chahar, they would soon be able to drive out Chinese troops from Shanghai, thus totally upsetting the present position. In any case their refusal to co-operate in this scheme throws all the blame on them for any subsequent damage to person or property in the International Settlement. In this connection the attitude of the German Press towards the Far Eastern situation is not without significance. The contention that the responsibility for the present trouble lies on Soviet Russia may be but a convenient excuse for cursing the Communists but it also indicates the possibility of a closer Nazi-Japanese alliance wherein lies an imminent danger to the peace and security of the world.

FUTURE OF BOY SCOUTS

A cryptic message from Madras refers to the special interview which Captain Barnad, the Assistant Provincial Commissioner of the Madras Boy Scouts' Association, recently had with the Viceroy. Lord Linlithgow is understood to have given an assurance in the interview that "His Excellency was also personally investigating the position in regard to the relation of the Scout Movement in India as a whole to Imperial Headquarters". We are glad to note that the country-wide agitation against Lord Baden-Powell's slanderous remark has had its reaction upon the heights of Simla. There has been ample time and opportunity for Lord Linlithgow to guage the depth of public feeling on this issue, and he ought to note that India is in no mood now to take orders from the Imperial Headquarters regarding the conduct of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement. Many Indian Municipalities have already disaffiliated their troops from the Baden-Powell organization. It is obvious that the present character of the whole movement will have to be radically altered to suit our national aspirations. The sooner the Viceroy and his advisers realise this, the better will it be for the movement.

MARATHON AT MAHALAKSHMI

Battle Rages Over Indianisation And Liberalisation Of Constitution

By NATIONALIST IV.

A veritable Marathon was staged at the extraordinary general meeting of the R.W.I.T.C., over the issue of the liberalisation of the constitution and adequate representation of Indians commensurate with their financial contribution to the Turf Club. There were many interesting passages-at-arms and scenes of wordy warfare between Messrs. Geddis and Sultan Chinoy. But to a student of Turf reform, the issues arising from the controversy are more important than the fireworks and other demonstrative aspects. The memorandum of the Twenty-nine over which the battle royal raged suggested revision of the relevant article to make provision for at least 500 members to remove the low percentage of Indian representation.

In reply to the memorialists, Mr. Geddis stated: "Mr. Chinoy's letter goes on to state that another feature of the present club membership is the proportionately low representation of Indians, and then having professed no desire to raise the issue of racial discrimination, proceeds to raise that issue very definitely. I will show and prove that there are no grounds whatsoever for the innuendo contained in Mr. Chinoy's letter and I state that the suggestion made by Mr. Chinoy only with the object of causing discord and doing what harm he can do to the club. I am afraid I must again quote Mr. Chinoy's letter. It states that progressive opinion in all quarters and the declared policy and intention of the Government of India in matters relating to the incorporation of and capital holdings in public utility corporations and other large undertakings is that the nationalists of the country shall have a predominant share of responsibility in the administration of such institutions, and Mr. Chinoy's letter writer, having got that weighty announcement off his chest, then goes on to say that it is deplorable that this position is not reflected in the composition of the club membership of the Turf Club. The similarity drawn between the incorporation of and capital holdings in public utility corporations and club membership would make one smile, if it were not the danger of the serious mischief that is sought to be worked up, and I cannot condemn too strongly Mr Chinoy's action in so doing"

Tilting At Windmills?

Mr. Geddis' reply is a subtle propaganda to isolate Mr Chinoy from his co-signatories and hold him up as the arch-vandal of the Turf Club. The fling at "Chinoy's letter writer" is an attempt to mislead members and make them believe that the issue is Chinoy v. Turf Club But truth can stand all these visible and invisible onslaughts and will shine all the better for them Mr. Geddis's mock-heroic challenge to Mr. Chinoy to produce one instance of racial discrimination in admission of members to club membership, reminds one of Don Quixote's tilting at windmills. The Twenty-Nine in their memorandum do not allege racial discrimination in admission of members. They only plead for accommodating more Indian members, in view of the paucity of representation of Indians in club membership to make their representation proportionate to the contributions of Indians at large. The challenge of Mr Geddis is beside the point.

Is It Not "Adequate"

Reason?

The moot point in Indian demand is that club membership at present is heavily overweighted with Europeans and ways and means should be found to make Indian representation proportionate to the interests they represent. Nobody alleges that the present position has been brought about by a policy of systematic exclusion of Indians. But the grievance of Indians is that the present limit of 350 sets the seal of approval to the permanent European majority and gives no hope for their own adequate representation. Mr. Geddis has studiously avoided the main issue. The Twenty-Nine suggest increasing the club membership from 350 to 500 so that the glaring inequality in Indian representation can be remedied. Mr. Geddis admits that the club has got the inherent right to increase the membership if it chooses, but at the same time gives a wrong lead to it by thrusting his own opinion, by saying that there are no reasons adequate or inadequate to increase membership. Is this not an ill-concealed attempt to retain the 'status quot' of European majority? The present writer challenges Mr. Geddis to publish the list of Indian applicants, including some noteworthy knights and magnates of the city who are on the waiting list, and honestly asks what chance there is for these people to become club members in their life time, if the limit of 350 is rigidly maintained? Still Mr. Geddis maintains that there are no reasons "either adequate or inadequate" to increase club membership and fails to give any reason either adequate or inadequate for his obstinate attitude.

Bogey Of Racialism

Mr. Geddis' accusation that Mr. Chinoy is raising racial issue is flimsy on the face of it. Mr. Chinoy's is an honest attempt to gain for Indians the rightful place due to them by virtue of their contribution of the largest share to the receipts and income of the club. There is as much racialism about it as there is racialism in India's fight for Swaraj. He does not want to follow the example set up by Mr. Geddis, and, in turn, attribute motives of racialism to the Turf Club authorities. Does it not smack of racialism in action, when Indian horses are not properly encouraged, when Indian jockeys fare no better, when Indians are excluded from key posts and when Indian concerns do not get even a fair quota of the insurance and audit work of the Turf Club? Still one may not charge the Turf Club with purposely following a policy of racial discrimination, though the results have proved disastrous to Indian interests. One only believes that the Turf Club has been following a policy, quite out of tune with the larger interests of the country, and thinks that adequate Indian representation will set right matters. If this is racialism, the Turf Club is mainly responsible for it and we cannot help it.

Will The Committee Act?

Mr. Geddis ridicules the signatories' comparison of the Turf Club to a public utility company for adequate representation of Indian interests One does not understand the point of Mr. Geddis, unless it be that he wants to have the best of the two worlds, by parading clubby dignity to camouflage the money-making aspects of its activities. So long as the club is registered under the Indian Companies Act, one has to take the analogy of public utility concerns, and not public futility concerns! And Mr. Geddis' objection to the comparison passes one's understanding. It looks as if he is unnerved at the signatories' stand on the intentions of the Government of In-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PRIDE GOETH—

Replying to a question in the Central Assembly about the Indo-British trade negotiations Sir Sultan Ahmed said that "the responsibility for accepting or not accepting the agreement was Government's and they would consider the question of acceptance when the terms of the agreement were known". Government could not undertake at present to say whether the Assembly would be consulted before acceptance. The reply is rather supercilious though Government under the present Constitution may be able to defy, with impunity, the legislature in the matter. However, we warn Government against committing the country to any agreement without the approval of the legislature. They will do well to remember that Indians can never be coerced into buying British goods.

"PRESTIGE" BARS THE WAY

Replying to a question in the Assembly Colonel Parsons said the Government had noticed Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's statement that he could stop kidnappings in five years but did not consider it likely that his intervention would accomplish anything. The curt answer is typical of the bureaucratic attitude. Having failed to restore normal conditions in spite of their aircraft, military units and bombing of villages, the officials resent anyone else claiming to do their job. But Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's claim is not that he can perform a miracle overnight. When he says that he can stop kidnappings he means that a sensible and unaggressive policy towards the tribes would remove the very causes which lead to such unfortunate occurrences. If the Government have genuine desire for peace on the Frontier why do they let a false sense of prestige stand between them and co-operation with a man who is undoubtedly the only person capable of bringing lasting peace? As in so many other instances, however, it is extremely unlikely that the bureaucracy will be able to remove the self-erected barricade of prestige.

INDIA AND BRITAIN

Replying to a question in the Central Assembly, the Army Secretary said: "The present military strength in India is not sufficient to repel an attack by any major country and it is fortunate for India that the British Empire is with her". In so far as the first part of the statement is true, it is due to Government's failure to maintain a Citizen Army officered entirely by Indians, who would make any sacrifices for their country's freedom. Britain, for obvious reasons, is profoundly distrustful of such an army and wants India to be perpetually dependent upon her. However, it must also be said that it is fortunate for Britain that India is with her. Independent India can be better than she is now. Can the same thing be said of Britain without India?

GOVERNOR'S DUTY

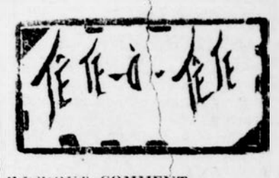
Among the cuts to be moved in the Bombay Budget is one in regard to the band, bodyguard and medical establishment of the Governor's household. Much of this gubernatorial paraphernalia is a mere show and its cost is to be borne by the poor tax-payer, who has also to pay for the Governor's unconscionably high salary. If the Governor must have all the above-mentioned establishments, he must in fairness pay for them from his own salary. It will be graceful for him voluntarily to forego these allowances. If Governors were Indians, there would be at least one redeeming feature in their high salaries. They would all be spent in India and would at least partly benefit the country. As things are, these salaries form part of the huge yearly drain from India, a process which is ruining the country.

VITAL DISTINCTION

The views expressed by Mr. Yakub Hasan in a recent speech at Madras ought to serve as a corrective of the wrong emphasis which is being laid at present even in some Nationalist circles on the rights of majority and minority communities. "Democracy is nothing but the rule of the majority, but it should be particularly noted that it is the majority party and not a majority community that is destined to rule India". The distinction between the two is vital, and its proper appraisement will remove many of the popular misunderstandings. The Congress accepted the Government in six provinces on the strength of its political homogeneity, and its strength comes as much from the Muslim as the Hindu masses. Mr. Yakub Hassan's warning to eschew the communal mentality and to think in terms of nationalism ought, therefore, to be heeded to by the majority as well as the minority community.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji complains that Indian sugar manufacturers needlessly employ non-Indians though competent Indians are available for every kind of work in the line on much lower salaries. He points out that the Indian Sugar Selling Syndicate has appointed a European Secretary on Rs. 1,000 a month and adds: "Hundreds of qualified and experienced Indians are now available. In Indian sugar factories, there are not only European chemists but also European managers and even cane-supervisors are Europeans. In one Indian sugar factory there are five Europeans. Still the profits of this concern are comparatively lower than those of similar other factories." We would like to know what the sugar manufacturers concerned have to say with regard to these complaints.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The other charge against the Zamindars is, that they are a useless class. . . . Who, if not the Zamindars, have preserved the human element in Indian society? When everybody had taken to Western clothing it was the simple Zamindars who, in spite of all the ridicule showered on them, retained the "pyjama" and unostentatious "achkan"? Had not the dead-weight of the Zamindari system hung round the neck of society in those days, the present leaders would not have found many people to teach them to tie their khaddar "dhotis" . . . . they (Zamindars) have been the most careful and selfless custodians of Indian culture and traditions".

—A Zamindar writing in "Pioneer" (Lucknow).

* * *

Some Muslim women of Meerut (U.P.) have addressed an open letter to Mr. Jinnah demanding that he should join the Congress and work for the release of Andaman hunger-strikers. "If Mr. Jinnah is afraid of working in the Congress then he should put on bangles and "burqa" (veil) and sit at home, leaving the political field for us".

The women strongly denounce the anti-national policy of the Muslim League and say that while the whole country is agitated over the issue of national independence "the Muslim League is still sleeping the sleep of peace".

Poor Mr. Jinnah! Was it after all left to a few veiled women to unveil his League?

* * *

Castor Oil For Artists?

Herr Hitler is reported to be contemplating an "Art Purge". Opening an exhibition in Berlin the Fuhrer denounced artists who "paint meadows blue, the sky green and clouds, brimstone yellow."

Before he starts "liquidating" these ultra-imaginative artists by Mussolinian methods, may we suggest to the Fuhrer that they are safer than the other varieties? They would never be able, for instance, to paint him in his true colours.

* * *

The ex-house painter proposes to dictate to the musicians, too. Music, he says, would hereafter be a "cultural and political demonstration."

Thus he would substitute War drums for Wagner and brass bands for Beethoven.

* * *

THIS "YOU AND I" BUSINESS

(Without Apologies to the Fair Ones who Might Chance on this Lyrical Outburst)

I am the beer
You are the froth.
I am the cigarette
You are the ash.
I am the sausage
You are the skin.
I am the wash-stand
You are the soap.
I am the thought
You are the chatter.
I am the spirit
Your are the parody.
I am the corpse
You are the winding-sheet.

* * *

How the devil can you be I?
Can parings become cheese
Crumbs aspire to be meal
Part eclipse the whole?
Can geometry become algebra
Metaphysics march to brass band?
You are, shall I say it?,
The "reductio ad absurdum"
Of the proposition.
And I admire your cheek
(For God's sake don't blush)
With its blazing impudence
That not the most expensive "poudre de riz"
No, not even Cleopatra's toilet-eries
Smoothened with asses' milk.
Can touch with a daub of grace.

—Polemicus Gone Poetic Overnight.

* * *

Impending Apology

"Young Stanley, the first crane ever to be reared in the London Zoo, is two months old. On the left Stanley is seen enjoying his feed of worms from the hands of the keeper".

—Caption below Mussolini's picture in the "Evening News of India".

Bombay Govt. Plans Co-operative Farming

REVENUE MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Congress Ministry Scores Another Big Victory

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, August 25.

Demands for grants were taken up to-day by the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the first onslaught of Opposition had to be borne by Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister. In all three cut motions were moved and disposed of and the fourth was being discussed when the House adjourned.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar who pressed his cut motion to a division lost heavily, Government winning by a comfortable majority.

"It has been held by the Congress that none of the major problems could be solved under the Government of India Act. There were limitations under which I have to work and hence I cannot promise prosperity in the Presidency immediately", declared Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, in reply to criticisms levelled against the Land Revenue Policy of the Government, especially regarding remission, help to agricultural labourers and distribution of waste lands to landless labourers.

Mr. Morarji said that the Congress Government were carefully considering the whole problem and would do everything that ought to be done and could be done to relieve the burden on the masses. He welcomed the members of the House putting forward suggestions and, if practicable, Government would accept them and put them into effect immediately.

The Minister also announced that Government were considering the question of introducing co-operative farming in Govt. lands which were now lying waste so that landless labourers could find employment.

Mr. Parulekar pressed one of his cut motions to a division and it resulted in another victory to the Congress Ministry which defeated the motion by 95 votes against 49.

Till the very end members of the Muslim League were not decided as to whether they should vote or not, and held consultations amongst themselves and with some members of the Independent Labour Party and at last they voted for the motion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 25.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly reassembled this afternoon with Speaker Mavlanker in the chair.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue, made a demand of 31 lakhs and odd under head of "Revenue".

Mr. J. G. More moved a cut motion to raise discussion regarding the policy of distribution of waste land in the presidency.

Messrs. Jagtap and N. E. Navle spoke in favour of the motion and Rao Bahadur Chitale opposed the motion. It was urged that waste lands should go to 'bona fide' agriculturists.

GOVT'S. PLANS

Mr. Morarji Desai in the course of his reply stated that Government was pledged to protect the interests of peasants and it had absolutely no intention of giving even an inch of land to non-agriculturists. Government did not have any intention of ousting those, who were now tenants on Government lands. Government were considering the feasibility of introducing co-operative farming in the presidency in all waste lands.

The mover of the cut motion withdrew his motion.

PARULEKAR WANTS INFORMATION

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved a cut of Rs. 100 to criticise the policy regarding remissions to peasants. Mr. Parulekar in the course of his speech wanted to know if it was the intention of Government to give the same remission to all classes of peasants. He referred to wealthy peasants, whose labour was unproductive and suggested that no remission should be given to such peasants. He said that there were more than four classes of peasants and wanted to know if Government had any clear idea as to which class of peasants was going to get benefit of the remissions. If remissions benefitted the upper, middle class among the agriculturists he had serious objection to it, but if it benefitted rich agriculturists, then he thought that the demand was unjustifiable

CHAMPION OF KHOTI

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle supported the motion while Mr. S. L. Karandiker opposed it and defended the khoti system which is prevalent in the Ratnagiri district.

Mirza Akhtar Hassan, Muslim Leaguer, suggested that Government should appoint a Committee to enquire as to which class of agriculturists should be given remission.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale suggested that Government should not go back to several declarations and resolutions of the Government regarding giving remissions and suspensions. He also stated that there were certain cases, where small landholders were better off than big landholders.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY

Mr. Mahomed Suleiman Mitha supported the cut motion and said that Government should not differentiate between peasant and peasant, though they should take care that deserving poor agriculturists got relief immediately.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supporting the motion wanted that Government should immediately declare moratorium and then appoint an Enquiry Committee to find out if peasants were in position to pay or not.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister agreed that remission should not be given to those who did not deserve any remission. It was not so easy as some thought to classify agriculturists. There were peasants, who owned only five acres of land and yet got it cultivated through tenants and yet there were a class of peasants, who had fifty acres of land and yet cultivated other lands also. He further stated that the law to-day was such that landlords like Khots had to get remission, side by side with tenants. That law had to be changed. Nature had been more unkind to the Northern and Southern Division than to the Central Division. The speaker assured that hardships were not imposed on peasants by erratic officers.

The cut motion was put to the House and was declared lost.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved another token cut of Rs. 100 to raise the question of agricultural labourers. He said that agricultural labourers formed the largest number in the Presidency and they had been on the increase decade after decade. It was the duty of the State to go to the help of these agricultural labourers, who were willing to work but could not get work. He felt sorry that Congress Government seemed to have forgotten the case of the agricultural labourers and their plight. Looking to the fact that the presidency produced more than necessary food, Government could make arrangements to see these people, who were starving, got enough to eat. He suggested that waste lands should be distributed among landless labourers.

JAMNADAS' PLEA

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting Mr. Parulekar complained that the scheme of the Interim Ministry regarding fallow lands and their distribution amongst landless labourers had been described by Premier Kher, as bogus, but he averred that there were lakhs of acres of uncultivated lands, which could be distributed among needy landless labourers. He was not also against Government taking possession of lands belonging to absentee landlords and giving them to landless labourers. At this stage the House rose for tea.

"MILK AND HONEY"

After tea Mr. Jamnadas Mehta continued his speech. He said that there was a crore of acres of land lying waste in the Presidency. The Province was not producing food which would bring even two-thirds pounds per day per head. There were 32 lakhs of landless labourers in the Presidency and no wonder that hundreds and thousands were starving. There were lands lying waste and there were labourers ready to work, but could not get work. The speaker's imagination was running riot, he himself confessed when he thought of how it would be possible to make the Presidency full of milk and honey. He for one was not in favour of waiting and seeing. He wanted to hurry. It was not a threat he was offering to the Ministers but the whole House was threatened in view of the situation created and the problem not tackled properly.

NO AUTHORITY.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue, in the course of his speech explained that Government were bound to consider the case of the agricultural labourers. He thought that even if all the wasteland in the Presidency were given to the agricultural labourers, only five or ten per cent. of them would be satisfied. As regards the suggestion that Government should take over uncultivated lands from private owners, the Revenue Minister said that Government had no authority at present to do so.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar remarked: "Create a deadlock on that issue."

The Revenue Minister said: "The question of deadlock is worrying my friend."

Mr. A. V. Chitre remarked: "It ought to worry you."

Continuing the Revenue Minister said that the policy of the Congress in this regard had been fully enunciated by the Congress. If wastelands had not been given to them so far, it was not for want of any sympathy with the agricultural labourers. Government were bound to provide for the food of all those in need of it. It was held by the Congress that under the Act neither unemployment nor any of other major problems could be solved. There was limitation under which a Minister had to work and he could not give the promise that he would bring prosperity within six months or a year. He welcomed members of the House coming forward with any practicable scheme to solve the problem and Government would consider it and if it is found feasible, would act upon it. He assured the House that wastelands would not be giv-

(Continued On Page 9 ,Col. 4).

LATHI CHARGE AGAIN

Forty Persons Including Women Injured At Jammu

JAMMU, Aug. 25.

Trouble of a serious nature again occurred at 'Purana Mandi', when police arrived with "Lathis" charged and dispersed a defiant crowd shortly before midnight. A big procession, including 2,000 women was proceeding to the temple, when it was stopped by police.

The crowd sat down till 11 p.m. when the police complained to the Magistrate on duty that stones were being thrown at them. The Magistrate gave the crowd fifteen minutes to disperse. This was ignored and the crowd was dispersed by a lathi charge. The crowd again moved forward, however, hurling brickbats and stones.

Many persons were injured, including over twenty constables. Mr. Basheshwarnath, Assistant Superintendent of Police, suffered serious injuries from a flying stone. Forty persons including half a dozen women were treated at the hospital.

Maharaja Of Kashmir

The Maharajah of Kashmir, who passed through Lahore last evening on his return from England, reaches Srinagar to-day.—A. P.

REVENUE MINISTER TO VISIT BIJAPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, Aug. 25.

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, visits Bijapur on September 10 arriving at 11 a.m. After lunch he visits Bijapur and Sindgi Taluka Scarcity Works. The Municipality presents a civic address at 5-30 p.m. The Minister addresses a public meeting the next day and opens the Leper Asylum and visits Hitteanhalli, Mangoli, Bagewadi, Hunshyal and Balginur. He will interview prominent officials and Congressmen.

After inspecting Bhutnal Dam works he leaves for Poona at 5 p.m.

The Collector consulted the D. C. C. President and other workers, while fixing the programme.

Flood Havoc In U. P.

700 Villages Affected: Over 1,000 Square Miles Inundated

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25.

The harrowing news of a man being devoured by a crocodile, while trying to swim ashore is received from the flooded areas in Gonda. Five persons are reported to have been drowned at Bahraich.

Over 700 villages have been seriously affected by the recent floods in Bahraich, Basti, Gonda and Barabanki districts and a very large number of villages to a lesser extent. The Kharif crop is mostly destroyed. The floods have inundated about a 1,000 sq. miles.

RELIEF PROBLEM

The Government have already sanctioned about Rs. 5,000 for relief purposes. But the problem should be tackled on a comprehensive scale, as floods are becoming a regular feature in these parts of the country.

Mr. A. P. Jain, Parliamentary Secretary, who had been sent by the Government to the affected areas has returned. News from Gorakhpur states that villages have been washed away by floods and distress is acute on account of scarcity of fodder for cattle. The Government have been requested to open preserved forests for grazing.—A. P.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN BAHAMAS?

NASSAU: August 24.

News of a serious trouble in Inagua Island, Bahamas, received here to-day by wireless from an official party sent to the Island to investigate following a mysterious wireless message from the Island asking for police assistance.

The party consisting of Acting Colonial Secretary, Commandant of Police, Assistant Commissioner and five Bahamas police, wirelessed a report stating that the local Resident John Monroe is killed and the Residency wireless station and other buildings burned.

The British Commissioner, American Erickson, wireless operate and 12 others were forced to leave Inagua in a motor-boat and landed on the coast in Cuba.—Reuter.

(The Bahamas is a British chain of islands, in the West Indies. It was the first land in the New World sighted by Columbus, extending to 780 miles from Florida to Turk's Islands. It has an area of 4,404 sq. miles with a population of 61,741. Its collective capital is Nassau in New Province.)

SUGAR-CANE FORECAST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The first sugar-cane forecast issued to-day gives the area under cultivation as 3,804,000 acres compared with the last year's revised figures of 4,208,000 acres, which indicates a decrease of ten per cent.

The condition and prospects of the crop are good.—A. P.

U. S. COURT REFORM

WASHINGTON, August 25.

The President has signed the Bill to reorganise the Lower Courts, which is all that emerged from the Congress of the President's far-reaching plan to reorganise the Judicature including the Supreme Court.—Reuter.

STRONG DEMAND FOR INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA SHARES

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A strong demand for the shares of Indian and Ceylon tea producing companies formed one of the principal features on the London Stock Exchange in the past few days.

The interest in the shares was stimulated by keen bidding and the advancing prices at the recent London auctions of the commodity which in turn was due greatly to the improved statistical position.

On July 31 stocks of tea bonds totalled 131 million pounds, which was the lowest since the introduction of restriction on April 1, 1933, and 75 million pounds below the fixture of July 31, 1936. While the increase in quota permits the production of additional forty million pounds during the current season, it is opined that these extra supplies may have been affected by the recent drought in India and in any case, their ultimate appearance on the market is not likely to have the effect other than levelling out the position, at the same time preventing stocks from falling to a dangerously low figure.—Reuter.

BRITISH FILMS FOR INDIA

Industry's Plans To Get Govt. Subsidy To Stand Competition

LONDON, Aug 25.

According to the "Morning Post" the British Film Industry is preparing a scheme whereby the Government will be asked to subsidise the establishment of British film studios and cinemas in India so that Britain may compete with Germany and America for the provision of cinema entertainment in villages.

It is proposed that local labour will be used and the writers and players will be Indian but the producers, directors and key technicians will be experienced Britons. —Reuter.

RAIDS ALL OVER CALCUTTA

Half A Dozen Youths Arrested: Communist Literature Seized

CALCUTTA: August 25.

Following simultaneous raids in different parts of the City, the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police arrested about half a dozen youths and seized a large quantity of Communist and other "objectionable" literature.—A. P.

INDIAN GYM. BEAT M. C. C.

C. S. Naidu's Deadly Bowling: Captures 5 Wickets For 36 Runs

LONDON, Aug. 25.

At Lord's in one-day match between the Indian Gymkhana and the M.C.C., the Indian Gymkhana won by 80 runs.

SCORES:—

INDIAN GYMKHANA: 200 (Contractor 55).

M.C.C. 112. (C. S. Naidu 5 for —Reuter.

AFTER 7 YEARS

Nariman To Resume Practice

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, filed the appearance of Mr. K. F. Nariman as counsel to defend S. M. Rasquinho in the case of criminal misappropriation preferred against him by Messrs Volkart Bros.

Mr. Alva said that he had the good fortune to have his 'learned and esteemed friend' Mr. Nariman to appear along with him in this case.

Sir Hormuzdiar: Where is your learned and esteemed friend?

Mr. Alva: He is busy in the Council at Poona. I am applying for a date in September to enable Mr. Nariman to be present.

Sir Hormuzdiar: Very well, case adjourned to September 4.

Mr. Nariman, it will be remembered, suspended practice in 1930 when he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

INDIAN MEDICOS AND CALCUTTA DEGREES

Protest Against General Council's Attitude

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Medical Council of India which met to-day, appointed Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman a Secretary from November 1, 1937 in succession to Lt. Col. G. T. Burke.

The Council unanimously passed the following resolution:

"This Council notes with regret the action of the General Medical Council in not according to recognition to the Calcutta University with retrospective effect and requests that the Council may be again addressed with a view to bringing the recognition of Calcutta degrees on to the same basis as other Indian University degrees."—United Press.

FAR EASTERN CRISIS

(Continued from page 1)

ver have been shipped to Hongkong. Hundreds of cases of bullion, valued at 80 million dollars, have already been placed at warehouses under a strong police guard Further quantities are arriving hourly by the river steamers.—Reuter.

CHOLERA FATALITIES IN HONGKONG

SINGAPORE, Aug. 25.

Out of 436 cases of cholera reported in Hongkong last week, 173 proved fatal, according to the League of Nations Health Bureau here.—Reuter.

Rise Of 'Peoples' Front' Against Fascism

Ashok Mehta's Lecture On 'Destiny Of France'

"The destiny of a nation is not only decided by her people, but also by International forces that react upon her politics and thus consciously or unconsciously help her in shaping her destiny" declared Mr. Ashok Mehta in the course of his lecture "The Destiny of France", which was the third of a series of lectures organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the Jinnah Hall.

After narrating the political developments in France during the Post-war period, Mr. Ashok Mehta said that it was the aggressive attitude of the reactionary French Rightists, who were in power, that gave birth to Nazism in Germany. Had they not followed a policy based on intolerance and ruthlessness against Germans, perhaps today, he opined, Hitler would have been in some dark corner of Germany, quite unknown to the world But the rise of Hitler brought about a tremendous change in the political outlook of the French people, especially the workers and men of progressive thought.

They were quick to realise the danger of Fascism and in order to preserve the Democracy of France against the Fascist menace, all progressive forces united for the first time. But due to some differences that, unfortunately, crept in between the Socialists and Communists over some issues, that unity could not last long and they broke away from one another.

In the year 1934, the Leftist came in power, but the notorious Stavsky episode swept them of and again the Rightists came at the helm of affairs. But they were confronted with great difficulties both at home and abroad. In the country they had Leftists, who were becoming more restive and more hostile and on the borders of France they had the Nazi crusaders ready to jump upon them.

In order to preserve their glorious tradition of democracy against Hitler and his frenzied band of followers, France sought alliance with Soviet Russia, Poland, Austria and the Balkan States.

M. Laval, the shrewd Foreign Minister, concluded a pact with Italy and thus gave a free hand to Mussolini to deal with Abyssinia.

But this was not what the French workers wanted. They wated social reconstruction, economic readjustment—hence their slogan for a Peoples' Front.

Once again the Socialists, Radicals and Communists sunk their differences and formed a United front against Fascism, which was nothing but a expression of capitalism.

These united Leftist forces, known as the 'Peoples' Front' came with their programme. The country responded to it and subsequently M. Blum, the Socialist leader, was returned to power. But because of this lack of courage, he failed to carry out the programme and consequently resigned.

Though the programme of 'Peoples' Front' had been wrecked, still the workers of France were struggling for the Socialist Order, which was the political objective of every nation.

Menace To Growth Of Indian Film Industry

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED BRITISH PLAN

"The news, according to the Morning Post', that the British Film Industry is preparing a scheme for asking the Government to subsidize the establishment of the British Film Studios and Cinemas in India with a view to competing with Germany and America for provision of cinema entertainment in villages, cannot but be viewed by the public of this country with great alarm", said Sir Phiroze Sethna, President of the Motion Picture Society of India, in an interview with the Associated Press. He added: "Though the object of this venture is stated to be to compete with Germany and America it may be asserted that Germany has so far done next to nothing in the matter of film production or exhibition in this country. It is, true that an American concern has constructed one theatre at Calcutta and is putting up another in Bombay. This endeavour on their part was stoutly opposed by the industry and the public generally so that the prospect of any American concern, leave alone German concerns, extending their scope of activities in the direction of film making in India is very remote.

In these circumstances the proposal of the British Film Industry, actively to engage itself in the production and exhibition of films in India would mean direct and unfair competition with the indigenous industry.

The fact that British interests intend employing local labour, Indian writers and players does not in the least alter the position. In fact employment of Indians for purposes indicated is inevitable. The reason for this proposed unjust inroad into the Indian market is not far to seek. With the contraction of the various overseas markets it is found necessary to find fresh fields and pastures new to the mind of the British Film Industry, India offers a great market with increasing possibilities. In countries like America, where the British film interests now feel absolutely helpless, they just entered into quota agreements, etc., to make the best of the situation and are trying, therefore, to extend their activities in this country. Let them send out more quality film made in England itself and the Indian public is prepared to patronise them.

It will be observed that during the past few years the Indian Motion Picture Industry has made rapid progress in every direction and has created vast possibilities by making the public more and more cinema-minded. The recent growth of travelling cinemas in the interior rural areas in itself is a testimony to the popularity of the cinemas as a favourite entertainment of the people. Some pictures of foremost Indian producers by no means lag far behind the average foreign productions and at the present rate, the next few years will see the development of the industry to its full stature. At this crucial moment it is positively unjust to allow British interests to come in the manner proposed to reap the benefit of the spade-work done by years of hard labour by Indians and at the sacrifice of lakhs of rupees. I firmly hope that the British Government will consider this important question in all its bearings and refuse help to the scheme. Meanwhile it is the duty of the Government of India to be on their guard and do everything possible in the interests of the Indian Film Industry and to check this contemplated inroad." —A.P.

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Assembly Questions

No Compensation To Indian Firm. In Liquidation

Italian Govt. Has Full Power In Abyssinia, Says Parsons

"ZANZIBAR MOVEMENT KEPT GOING BY APPEAL TO RACIAL PRESTIGE"

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Col. Parsons, Foreign Secretary told Mr. Avinashilingam that as a result of His Majesty's Government's representations the Italian Government had undertaken to allow complete liberty of action to the firm carrying out liquidation. No time limit for the removal of the firm or disposal of its property is fixed. Negotiations between the firm and the Italian interests for disposal of the property have reached an advanced stage.

Asked if any compensation had been paid to the firm for the losses suffered by their eviction, Col. Parsons replied in the negative and added that in a matter like this the Italian Government had the full power to do what they liked.

ZANZIBAR SATYAGRAHA.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurti's question whether Government had any latest information relating to passive resistance of Indian traders in Zanzibar in respect of clove trade. Mr. Hydari, Secretary for the Education Department read out a telegram dated August 19. "The movement is kept going principally by the Salehganji merchants, bankers and other money-lenders locally with the support from Mr. Tayaballi, President, Indian National Association who had been to Bombay for over a year. It is considered, that a substantial number of traders would welcome the resumption of normal conditions and that these and the mass of Indian craftsmen and employees are only kept in the movement by an appeal to racial prestige and unfounded statements that legislation discriminates against the Indian race. Consequently the export trade except to India is passing to non-Indians and internal buying agents are establishing themselves in large numbers. A summary of the practical effects of non-participation is that efforts made by the Zanzibar and Indian Governments to keep Indians in the clove trade are nullified and the longer it persists the more difficult it will be for Indians to resume especially as regards purchasing clove for Clove Growers' Association where Arabs prove very successful.

The Indian National Association were informed that direct export must be considered as normal flow was impeded. On business grounds, exports to India should be negotiated for immediately but to avoid embarrassment authority to export, direct, if non-participation continues, will be delayed till September 1. Indian purchasers in Calcutta and Madras have requested direct export to them by the Clove Growers' Association.

Mr. Chaliha: May I know from whom this information has been received?

Mr. Hydari: From the Government of Zanzibar.

NON-INDIANS ENTER CLOVE TRADE

Hyderi Throws More Light On Zanzibar Developments

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurthi's question relating to Zanzibar, Mr. S. A. Hyderi stated, information had been received from Zanzibar to the effect that owing to non-participation by Indians, non-Indians are entering the trade in considerable numbers. The possibility of growing cloves in India is being investigated by a officer deputed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. As explained in a Press communique on July 23 the Government of India consider a new scheme should be tried. If in practice the suggested safeguards are not sufficient to prevent racial discrimination, further approach will be made.

Replying to Mr. Badridatt Pande, Mr. Hyderi stated the production, supply and distribution of quinine are matters entirely of provincial concern. In order to find out whether larger and cheaper supplies of quinine can be made available in the country, Government of India, out of a special grant of ten lakhs made to the Indian Research Fund Association for anti-malarial work set apart a sum of one lakh for enquiry into the possibility of extending cinchona production in India.

To Sardar Mangalsingh, Sir James Grigg replied, expenditure on the British portion of the Army in India is estimated at approximately twelve crores annually inclusive of transport charges from and to England and expenses in connection with recruitment and training of British troops. S. Mangalsingh: How much of this expenditure can be saved if British regiments are replaced by Indian nationals?

Sir J. Grigg: Rather more than one half.

Adjournment Motion On Palestine

SIMLA Aug. 24.

Notice of another motion of adjournment on Palestine has been given by Sir Mohd. Yakub. The wording used this time runs as under:—

"To discuss the failure of the Government of India to represent to the League of Nations the strong viewpoint of Indians regarding the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine, particularly its recommendations for partition of the holy places of Islam on which Muslimans of the whole world, including those of India, have expressed strong views."—A.P.

DUTY ON JAWAHAR'S GOLD CASKET

No Revision Of 50 P. C. Rate Says Grig

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Is it a fact that while bringing gold casket presented to him in the Malayan Peninsula, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had to pay duty of Rs. 1,100 as the said casket was appraised by the Indian Customs Authorities as being Rs. 2,200 worth, asked Sjt. Sri Prakasa in the Assembly to-day.

Sir James Grigg replied the Government are aware duty at the rate of 50 per cent. was charged on the casket. He added the manufacturers of gold are liable to duty at the rate of 50 per cent. Gold bullion and gold sheets and plaques which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling are exempt from duty. Government not prepared to revise the rate of duty on gold manufactures.

Replying to questions by Messrs. Satyamurthi and Badri Dutt Pande regarding the Standing Finance Committee, Sir James Grigg stated, Government are not in a position to submit the proposals for the remodelling of the Standing Finance Committee and accordingly a resolution in the usual form will be put down during the present session.

DOMINION GOVT'S CONFERENCE.

Mr. Satyamurthi drew attention to the leading article in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and asked whether it was a fact that the British Government held a secret conference recently with the representatives of Dominion Governments and the latter are reported to have given their consent in regard to the proposal for reducing the price of gold.

Sir James Grigg stated, the question was sufficiently disposed of by a statement made by the Chancellor of Exchequer in the House of Commons on June 8 and by the statements made by President Roosevelt and others in America about the same time.

Sir James Grigg replying to further question by Mr. Satyamurthi stated, two junior civilians have recently been brought up to the Finance Department for training. The intention is that if they prove suitable, they should be subsequently employed in the Finance or Commerce Department or in the departments subordinate to them. It is not proposed that any civilians should be recruited specifically for service in the Audit Department but such officers will, from time to time, be employed in that department as hitherto.

Insurance Legislation

Ten Years' Lease For Managing Agents

Alien Concerns' Assets Must Be In India

Govts. Must Insure With Indian Companies, Urges Congress Minute Of Dissent

SIMLA, August 25.

The report of the Select Committee on the Insurance Bill presented in the Central Assembly this morning was not unanimous.

The Committee, however, state that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication.

NEW CLAUSE

The Committee have added a new clause for the purpose of securing information concerning adverse discrimination against Indian nationals.

OBLIGATION ON SUPERINTENDENT

By a majority the Committee has made it compulsory for the Superintendent of Insurance to cancel or withhold registration, when the conditions laid down are fulfilled instead of leaving it to the Central Government to take action or refrain from doing so.

By another new clause, the Committee seek to compel non-Indian insurers to give Indian insurers a certain proportion of the business, arising from the re-insurance of contracts of insurance.

ASSETS MUST BE IN INDIA

The Committee by a majority have decided that all insurers doing life business in India shall at all times maintain their assets in British India, at least to an amount equal to their liabilities to policy-holders in India, including matured claims of policy-holders in India, and reserves for the outstanding policies in India after deducting any claim an insurer has against such a policy.

The Committee observe: "We think these assets should be invested in the Indian Government or United Kingdom securities. We consider that one year's time should be allowed to insurers to arrange to comply with the provision."

TEN-YEAR LIMIT

Regarding Managing Agents, the Committee have decided by a majority that the prohibition of the employment of Managing Agents should apply only to insurers doing life insurance business and a ten years' limit should be imposed for the elimination of the Managing Agency system, where it exists in connection with life insurance business.

The Committee consider the immediate action that is necessary for curtailing the excessive remuneration paid to Managing Agents, and opine that the remuneration should not exceed Rs. 2,000 a month.

The Committee have inserted a provision aimed at checking the abuse of insurers questioning the validity of a policy, on which premiums have been paid for a considerable number of years, on the ground that some statement leading to the issue of the policy was untrue.

The Committee have decided to make it obligatory on the Central Government, when satisfied about the existence in any country of requirements that are not imposed in British India on the nationals of that country, to impose those requirements on the nationals of that country.—A.P.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

Congress Urges Govts. To Insure With Indian Companies

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, August 25.

The six minutes of dissent to the Select Committee report on Insurance Bill 'inter alia' expressed dissatisfaction with the amended provisions in the Bill from different stand points.

A minute on behalf of the Government takes objection to the definition of 'insurers', 'non-Indian insurers', 'United Kingdom insurers' and 'Managing Agents' on grounds that it is undesirable and unworkable.

MANAGING AGENTS

Further the minute urges a maximum period limited for Managing Agents should be three years, and be applicable to all classes of insurance companies. Lastly, the provision relating to maintenance of assets, required modifications.

The Minute on behalf of the European Group objects to compulsory re-insurance of non-Indian insurers, filing of returns by insurers established outside India, prohibition of Managing Agents in case of life insurance companies, provision relating to non-calling in question the policy on the ground of mis-statements after three years and mandatory powers of Governor-General to impose restrictions.

CONGRESS DEMAND

Two Congress Minutes urge provision to restrict commission to insurance agents and for compelling Government both Central and Provincial to give insurance business to Indian companies.

Mr. Ghiasuddin Ahmed on behalf of his party disagrees with the proposals aiming to drive out foreign companies from India and kill small Indian companies.

There is also a Minute of dissent by Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta on behalf of the Congress Nationalists, in which some of the provisions of the Bill have been criticised.

IN HARNESS TO END INDIA ACT

We Will Obey Congress Command, Says C. P. Minister

JHANSI, Aug. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Ravishankar Shukla, C. P. Education Minister, paid a visit to Bina, where he was received at the station by a huge crowd, including district and railway officials. The police presented a guard of honour.

Replying to the addresses presented to him on behalf of many institutions including the Municipality, and the local Congress Committee, Mr. Shukla said: "We have accepted offices to wreck and end the constitution and we will obey the Congress Command by renouncing offices at its first order. We will court imprisonment if ordered, but while in office, we will try to render the utmost help to the peasants and workers and stamp out poverty, starvation and unemployment. We are primarily public servants, then Ministers. Your support will enable us to smash the present Constitution and end slavery".

Mr. Shukla concluded by appealing to the people to muster round the Congress flag and promote communal unity.—A. P.

Trade Disputes Act Amendment

Assembly Sends Bill To Select Committee

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Governor-General has disallowed the adjournment motion relating to the Frontier policy.

Sir N. N. Sircar presented the Insurance Select Committee's report and requested the Chair to waive the usual time limit of seven days and fix August 30 for its consideration.

The House resumed its discussion on Sir Thomas Stewart's motion to refer the Bill to amend the Trades Disputes Act to a Select Committee.

Mr R. A Chaudhry objected to the creation of Conciliation Officers as this will impose a further burden on the already overburdened industries.

Mr. B. D. Pande opined that the bill was not wanted by the Provinces.

CHAMPION OF CAPITALISTS.

Bhai Parmanand supported the principle of the Bill, and pointed out the benefit, which the capitalists and industrialists were doing to the community, including the workmen themselves. He urged that strikes promoted in order to obtain increased wages, while the industry itself was not making a profit, should be discouraged.

Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha claimed that he was putting forward the peasants' point of view and said that the capitalists invested money in industries not because of their love for the workmen or for industrialisation, but because of their love for themselves and their money.

Mr. Ram Narain Singh supported the Bill, though he did not like it nor expected any good from it. He referred to the difficulty of starting Unions in his constituency and complained that the Trade Disputes Act had never been administered. He had heard of Boards of Enquiry being appointed only twice or thrice.

STEWART'S REPLY.

Sir Thomas Stewart, replying to the debate, expressed his appreciation of the spirit in which the debate was conducted. As expected, criticism concentrated on Sect. 8 giving the Governor General-in-Council power to declare illegal for a period of two months any strike or lockout, which was causing prolonged injury and hardship to any section of the community and also on Sec. 11, providing the appointment of Conciliation Officers. He assured Prof. Ranga that nothing was farther from the mind of the Government than undermining the Trade Union Movement. The Government, realised as much as Prof. Ranga, that the best guarantee against wasteful trade disputes was the establishment of healthy Trade Union movement in the country. He appealed to the House to view the Bill as a whole and not at the provisions, that were distasteful to individual members. He hoped that in the Select Committee members would exercise a spirit of give and take and a valuable step forward towards industrial peace would result.

The motion was adopted.

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT

Sir N. N. Sircar moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act be taken for consideration.

The Bill seeks to rectify certain errors, which had inadvertently crept in the Act, in the course of the recent extensive revision last year. He accepted Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayengar's motion referring it to a Select Committee to report by the 20th September.

The House, without discussion, passed Sir Thomas Stewart's Bill extending the Petroleum Act to Berar.

Another Bill of Sir Thomas Stewart providing for the continuance in force of certain rules and regulations relating to electricity was passed after a heated debate. Mr. B. Das, Prof. Ranga, Mr. Azhar Ali, and Mr. Kazmi, opposing the Bill said that the Government should not rush the Bill but consult the interests concerned as regards the proper administration of the Electricity Board, to whom the powers had recently been transferred.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Aiyangar complained that these matters were not brought before the Standing Committee of the House.

SRI PRAKASH OPPOSES

Mr. Sri Prakash in a vigorous speech, pointed out the defects in the existing rules. He said that in Benares, where alternating current system existed, numerous ignorant children and women died every year. He had been trying to influence the Government to make the supply of alternating current illegal for domestic purposes, but the Government had paid no heed to the danger allowed by the existing rules and refused to move in the matter. He urged the House to throw out the Bill which sought to transfer the defective rules wholesale to the Board without themselves, as Central Government, taking the responsibility, so that attention of the Government could be forcefully drawn by popular grievances.

Sir Thomas Stewart said that the regulation of electricity was highly technical and there were already cumbersome rules and regulations existing. What they were now doing was merely to transfer them to the Central Electricity Board, without in any way interfering with their discretion and power to amend the rules in any way they liked. However much he sympathised with Mr. Sri Prakash's grievances, the Government of India were helpless as the proper forum was elsewhere.

Though strong views were expressed against the Bill, the motion was not pressed to a division, and finally the Bill was passed.

Mr. R. F. Mudie, with a brief speech, moved consideration of the Bill empowering the Federal Court to make rules for regulating service of processes issued by the Court.

As the clock struck four Mr. Satyamurti moved his adjournment motion relating to the Andamans.—A.P.

CONSTITUTION FOR FREE INDIA

Pt. Pant's Resolution For U. P. Assembly

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25.

On September 2, when the budget session of the U. P. Legislative Assembly opens, the Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, will move a resolution that:

"This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of India Act of 1935 in no way represents the will of the nation and is wholly unsatisfactory, as it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India. The Assembly demands that this should be repealed and replaced by a constitution for a Free India framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise, which allows the Indian people full scope for development according to their needs and desires".—A.P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE DIAMOND HAS BEEN REALISED.

At eight o'clock the next morning M. d'Essart's valet came to D'Artagnan's lodging and gave him a bag containing seven thousand pounds in gold. This was the price of the queen's diamond.

All his friends had contributed their proposals for solving the difficult problem of keeping Milady at bay. D'Artagnan, however, who was usually the most ingenious of them all, was the only one of the four who was devoid of any suggestions. The very name of Milady seemed to have paralysed him, though he had, admittedly, found a very welcome purchaser of his diamond.

The breakfast at M. de Treville's was a very jolly affair, at which D'Artagnan wore the uniform of a musketeer for the first time.

THE NEW UNIFORM.

D'Artagnan was about the same size as Aramis, from whom he bought a complete outfit. The latter bought everything double, as he made his publisher bleed freely for his poems. D'Artagnan would have been in an ecstasy of delight, had he not constantly seen Milady like a dark cloud hovering in the horizon. He spent the afternoon exhibiting his musketeer's uniform in every street of the camp, where he was simply overwhelmed by all the congratulations and had to shake hands times without number.

In the evening the four friends met at the appointed hour to discuss what they should write to Lord Winter and to the clever person Aramis knew at Tours. They also had to decide which servants should be chosen to carry the letters, a question which led to a good deal of argument, as each of them considered his own servant to be the proper one for the ticklish task.

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It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.
This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.
And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Govt. Defeat In Assembly

(Continued From Page 1)

Assembly as a responsible House, should look at the matter, from a dispassionate standpoint. He strongly refuted the suggestion that the Bengal Government or the Central Government had been vindictive in the treatment of these prisoners.

IT IS REALLY "HELL"

Mr. Murtuza Sahib said that about twelve years back when he visited the Andamans as a member of the Special Deputation in connection with the Moplah prisoners, he shed tears at the condition of the prisoners, and had no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. Raizada Hansraj that the Andamans in reality was a hell on earth (applause) every member of that Deputation felt himself as a 'de facto' prisoner. The Deputation found that the majority of the prisoners were suffering from enlargement of spleen. Their report, with one dissentient, recommended the repatriation of all prisoners and closing of the Island for sending convicts.

Continuing Mr. Murtuza said that every Indian favoured the repatriation of prisoners now confined in the island, as lives of seven hundred prisoners were in danger. The key of the situation was in the hands of the Government of India, and not in the hands of the Bengal Government.

FLING AT CONGRESS

Sir Mohammad Yakub said, that he fully shared the feelings of Mr. Satyamurti for bringing about an early termination of the hunger-strike. It was human weakness to sympathise with the sufferer. It was this weakness which had attracted the sympathy of the people and the press for the hunger-strikers, but by sympathising with the prisoners or urging their repatriation, Congress members in the House were encouraging disorder and creating an attitude in the prisoners of disobedience of law. It was the Congress which demanded an assurance from the Government of India that Governors should not interfere in the decisions of Ministries, yet now, the Congress itself wanted the Government of India to vote down Bengal Government's dscision not to repatriate the prisoners.

WHY THAT CONCLUSION?

Mr. Thorne, Home Secretary, detailed the events in the chronological order, which led to the hunger-strike. The hunger-strike was premeditated, and even if some of the demands made in the petition were accepted, the prisoners would not have been satisfied. The hunger-strike was premeditated for forcing the hands of the Central and Provincial Governments (particularly Bengal Government).

There was good reason to believe that the Chief Commissioner had come to the conclusion that determined men who had gone on hunger-strike would not be satisfied, until their weaker brethren had laid down their lives.

BHULABHAI'S INDICTMENT

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai condemned Government attitude of praising their own officers who pointed out to the hunger-strikers that if they died it was a matter of no consequence to the Government. If that was the way by which Government tried to discourage or persuade men not to resort to hunger-strike they were quite mistaken. Mr. Desai said that presently, the matter had passed the stage of ordinary insistence on discipline and they should view the question with sympathy and broadmindedness.

Already the Governments of Madras, Bihar and U. P. had demanded the repatriation of prisoners to their provinces.

The Andamans, since 1920, had been condemned as unfit for prisoners in every form, except those of the class, to which the present hunger-strikers belonged the object of punishment should be reformation and not vindictiveness.

It was not uncommon in countries which had begun to recognise a certain stage of political agitation, that reconciliation was better than repression. The Government members had appealed to the Opposition to consider the matter dispassionately, and they at any rate would not make a fetish of dispassionate consideration as the Government. The issue was not merely mercy but good to the Government itself, if they wished to avoid the inculcation of the spirit of terrorism. It was not yet too late, and the Government would do well to respect the verdict of the House.

JINNAH'S LOGIC

Mr. Jinnah was at one with the Government that they should not yield to the pressure of the hunger-strike, and he condemned in no uncertain terms the methods adopted by these persons who were misguided in their political ideals. The issue before the House was not the analysis of what crime they committed or what method they adopted in pursuance of their objective. Nobody approved the hunger-strike. They were long long before convinced that the Andamans was unsuitable for such prisoners, and they should be repatriated. This was a simple issue before them, and they were not asking the Government to repatriate the hunger-strikers, because of the threat of hunger-strike but in defence of the popular demands that the Andamans were unsuitable for them. The object of the motion was not to censure the Government. The object was to get a clear statement from the Government as to what they were going to do. Would the Government give an assurance to the House that they would give immediate consideration to repatriation?.

SIMLA WILL NOT STAND IN THE WAY

Mr. R. F. Mudie, Joint Secretary, Home Department, speaking amidst the running fire of interruption, began by pointing out that the object of the motion was stated to be to call attention to the callous attitude of the Government, while Mr. Jinnah said, according to him, the object on the other hand was, to ask the Government to give immediate consideration to repatriation.

Mr. Satyamurti interrupting "immediate repatriation by the next steamer, not immediate consideration of repatriation".

Mr. Mudie proceeding emphasised that the repatriation of prisoners did not lie with the Government of India or the House but with the Bengal Government. But how was it possible for the Government of Bengal to repatriate the prisoners, in the teeth of the opinion of their own Assembly?

Mr. Jinnah interrupting stated that he understood the Government of Bengal were willing to consider the question sympathetically, and he wanted the assurance from the Government of India that they would order immediate repatriation

Mr. Mudie said that all he could say was that the Government of India would not stand in the way, if the Bengal Government wanted repatriation. He reiterated that immediate repatriation or repatriation at any time did not rest with the Central Government.

Mr. Mudie added that the main obstacle to repatriation was the hunger-strike of prisoners themselves.

Mr. Jinnah interrupting again asked for an assurance that the Government of India would do their best to repatriate the prisoners.

Mr. Mudie repeated that he was willing to give the assurance that the Central Government would not stand in the way of the Government of Bengal.

Closure was moved and adopted by 58 votes to 55.

The House divided once again on the motion, and carried it by 62 votes to 55, Mr. Jinnah and the members of the Independent Party voting with the Opposition.
—A. P.

MARATHON AT MAHALAKSHMI

(Continued From Page 6)

dia to secure a predominent voice to the nationals of the country in the administration of public institutions. It is a pity that such an experienced businessman as Mr. Geddis should view the nationalist agitation from a wrong angle. It is true that in one sense the role of the Turf Club transcends the bounds of public utility concerns. The money-making aspect should be subsidiary and incidental and not its main theme. Its proper role is that of a custodian of Indian horse flesh and Indian nationals. The grievance of Indians is that the club is not functioning with the larger purpose in view. Mr. Geddis' philippic, "This club will not be smashed by Mr. Chinoy" is no answer to the nationalist demand. Even Mr. Geddis cannot succeed where King Canute has failed and order back the tidal waves of nationalism on the Mahaluxmi sea-face. It is an encouraging sign of the times that in spite of the persistent attempt of Mr. Geddis to sabotage Mr. Chinoy's move the general body has charged the new Committee to take suitable action on the Memorandum. Will the Committee rise to the occasion?

CUT MOTIONS IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Continued From Page 7).

en to either undeserving or to non-agriculturists.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar thought that the speech of the Revenue Minister reminded him of the days of the bureaucracy and Sir Robert Bell. It only showed that Government was reluctant to give wastelands to agricultural lab-ers.

CUT MOTION LOST.

The cut motion was put to vote and the Speaker declared it lost. Messrs. Parulekar and Jamnadas Mehta demanded division and it resulted in 49 voting for the motion and 95 against it. The result was received with continued Ministerial cheers.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar then moved another token cut of Rs. 100 to raise the question of agricultural tenants. He thought that the plight of the tenant class was still more miserable and pitiable than that of peasants or agricultural labourers. A tenant worked for six months in the fields and he was not sure whether he would be able to keep up the contract he had agreed upon with the landlord regarding produce.

Mr. Parulekar continuing said that Government should take steps to see that tenants were helped and their hardships were reduced.

NO NEW HEAVEN OR NEW EARTH.

Mr. Andaneppa Doddamti, Congress member from Karnatak, addressed the House in Kanarese. He said that just because the Congress had accepted office one should not expect a new heaven and a new earth in a single day. The Congress had accepted office with a view to help the peasantry and the masses. It was to help the masses of the country that hundreds of Congressmen and women had courted jail and then how could one charge the Congress Ministry with not being anxious to do good to the peasantry?

RAILWAY BOARDS.

At this stage the Speaker announced the results of voting on the election of a representative each on the B. B and C. I.; G. I. P. and M. S. M. Railway Advisory Boards. Following are the results according to the number of votes received:

B. B. and C. I. Railway Advisory Board: Mr Waman Mulk (Congress) 95 votes; Mr. S. H. Jhabvala (Independent) 12 votes and Mr. Moosaji Patel (Muslim Leaguer) 46 votes.

G. I. P. Railway Advisory Board: Bhawanji Arjun Khimji (Congress) 95; Mr. M. M. Killedar (Muslim Leaguer) 48 and Mr. R. A. Khedgiker (Independent) 11 votes.

M. S. M. Railway Advisory Board: Mr. G. R. Nalvadi (Congress) 102 and Mr. Majid Gheevala (Muslim Leaguer) 50 votes. The Speaker declared the first mentioned persons as elected and adjourned the House till 2 p.m. on Thursday.

World of Wireless

MARCONI

Achievements Of The Radio Wizard

Students of the curious in history may note with interest that in 1841—33 years bespore the birth of Marconi—a message was sent over the distance of a mile without the help of an intervening wires. The performer of this first 'wireless transmission' was another great inventor Samuel Morse. For a popular exhibition he had arranged to give a demonstration of his new 'telegraph' invention by sending a message from Governor's Island, New York to Castle Garden a mile away. When the little electric cable which he had laid for the purpose under water was ripped accidentally by a captain letting go his anchor, Morse resolved to see if the water itself could not be used as a conductor. He carried out an experiment in December 1842 when a message was sent across a canal from the transmitting instrument on one side of it to the receiver on the other without the aid of any connecting wires

MARCONI.

But it was left for Marconi to give the world a practical system of wireless telegraphy. As a boy he studied under Professor Righi of the Bologna University and it was under the influence of the latter that Marconi came to be interested in the problems of the mysterious etheric waves. The subject of communicating without wires had intrigued many men of science and a few, notably Lodge and Muirhead had actually succeeded in telegraphing without wires, but nothing commercially valuable had yet been achieved. To Marconi's practical mind it occurred that the so-called etheric waves may be harnessed to the service of communication by making them conveyers of electrical signals. But like Jacquard who was doubtful if his loom was really an original invention, Marconi could not believe at first that the idea of controlling the Hertzian waves should occur to him alone and not to many other men of science who had employed themselves on the study of these waves longer than he had himself done.

"Wireless telegraphy," he has said "is. . . the practical application of a new way of controlling and detecting certain kinds of etheric waves named Hertzian to the useful purpose of communicating intelligence over land and sea without the employment of wires or other intermediary mechanical means. Although I was deeply impressed. . . with the value of the etheric waves given off into space under certain conditions of electrical disturbance, I could scarcely conceive it possible that their application to useful purposes could have escaped the notice of eminent scientists."

He persevered with his experiments, nevertheless, and one day was able to set a bell ringing across the room by means of electric radiation. This was his initial success and when a few months later in 1896 he could transmit his signals over a distance of two miles, he packed up his precious apparatus and came to England to continue his experiments there.

RAPID SUCCESS.

The story of these experiments is in the main a story of rapid and amazing success. The development of the wireless, unlike many other great inventions is the matter of scarcely a generation. It was doubtless Marconi's great confidence in himself and his power to inspire faith in all those who worked with him that accounted for this rapid progress. Difficulties, when they came, he solved with that "intuitive perception to which the name of genius is properly applied."

In England Marconi's constant friend and adviser was Sir William Preece who was himself in the way of being a pioneer in the fields of wireless telegraphy. King Edward also, the then Prince of Wales, took a keen interest in Marconi's work and offered him the loan of his Royal yacht 'The Osborne' where he may proceed with his experiments. On December 12, 1901, the first wireless signal crossed the mighty Atlantic. It consisted of 'three dots' in the Morse Code representing the initial letter of that inventor's name; the letter 'S.' Thus was history made! In the following year came another and fuller message from Canada: "To Lord Knollys, Buckingham Palace, London. On occasion of first wireless telegraphic communication across the Atlantic Ocean, may I be permitted to present by means of this wireless message transmitted from Canada to England my respectful homage to His Majesty the King?"

Even after his great invention had arrested the attention of the world and had assured for him a place in the ranks of the greatest inventors, Marconi persevered in his work of constant improvement. He had no desire to rest on laurels early won. The whole of his life was devoted to study and research; a life full of hard work and fortunately also full of rewards. The world heaped honours on Marconi's head and regarded him with such great esteem that his sudden death must have come to many as a shock. To wireless it certainly was a great loss!

ASHRAM AFLOAT

(From A Correspondent.)

Three small houseboats constitute the Ashram which Tandra Devi has recently founded at Srinagar, Kashmir, for the furtherance of her aim to help focus greater interest upon the finer things in Arts and Crafts especially in this country.

She has begun writing in the press again, after a lapse of some months through a severe illness

She will deliver a course of popular lectures at the Kashmir State Exhibition which opens on August 30th, her subjects being: —Fundamentals of Music; Fundamentals of Drama; Fundamentals of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture; Fundamentals of the Crafts

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KURCHISOL
Standardized Liquid Extract of KURCHI
TRIED AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY
For Oral use
Highly spoken of by The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta

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The OLD INFALLIBLE REMEDY and PREVENTIVE
Available at all
Chemists & Drug Stores
Sole Agents for India:
GORIO, LTD.
BOMBAY—AMRITSAR—CALCUTTA

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Silver Easy But Gold Firm And Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, August 25

On Wednesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened firm but closed easy on general liquidation.

SILVER EASY

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet. Base metals were steady.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock was quiet although some sections displayed better sentiment. Giltedged securities were in better request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Aug 25

Previous closing	9.60
To-day's opening	9.68
Difference	+08
To-day's closing	9.53
Difference	—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 25

Previous closing	5.47
To-day's opening	5.43
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	5.46
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 192

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 25

Cotton exhibited better tendency following better local and outside enquiry but the absence of any official announcement on the loan restrained activity.

Trading in October commenced at 9.68 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered buying with some covering but the general uncertainty curtailed operations and rendered movements very narrow with October hovering around 9.67 with a steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 9.53 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 25

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.54/9.53) 9.68/9.68
October (9.58/9.58) 9.71/9.70
December (9.62/9.62) 9.74/9.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 25

American October (5.46) 4.58
American December (5.47) 5.50
Egyptian August (8.46) 8.50
Egyptian September (8.61) 8.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 25

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 194-4 and Rs. 192-8. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 192-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 25

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 5/16 buyers) £20 7/16 buyers
Dunlop September (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 13/16 buyers) 8 7/8 value
Forward July September (9 paid and sellers) 9 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 3/16) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromanda September (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 25

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 99 and December 99. Prices eased in sympathy with lower north American cables. Otherwise trading was quiet and featureless.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 25

Prices opened steady with September at 1.05 3/8. Prices advanced on scattered local buying but the general enquiry was lacking in the absence of any good foreign cables with September ruling at 1.05 1/2.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 25

Previous closing	4.98 5/8
To-day's opening	4.98 7/16
To-day's closing	4.98 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 25

Previous closing	4.98.65
To-day's opening	4.98.55
To-day's closing	4.98.17

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 25

Previous closing	132.82
To-day's opening	132.81
To-day's closing	132.84

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.55 and then eased to 4.98.20 on less support with no important movements subsequently.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.98.17.

Franc opened at 132.81 with a steady tendency.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.84.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.033) 10.024
New York on Bombay (37.6/) 37.69
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (94.76) 94.76
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£260 buyers £260 1/4 sellers. Easy) £262 1/2 buyers £262 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£22 1/4 buyers) £22 5/16 sellers. Steady) £22 buyers £22 1/4 sellers. Barely steady

Electrolytic Copper (£62 1/2 to £63 1/2) £62 1/2 to £63 1/2

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 25

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Small support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 25

Spot	(19 7/8d.) 19 13/16d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 25

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-4 1/2) £6-19-6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 25

Liverpool wheat October closed at 99 1/4 as against the previous closing at 99 3/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 25

Wheat September	5	2	9
Wheat January	5	8	3
Wheat May	5	4	6
Linseed September	8	1	9
Linseed May	7	14	0

The tone was quiet.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 25

Silver ready	50	12	0
Silver 1st settlement Shravan	50	12	0
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadarva	50	14	0
Silver 3rd settlement Asho	51	0	0
Gold ready	34	8	3
Gold 1st settlement Sravan	34	8	3
Gold 2nd settlement Bhadarva	34	7	6
Gold 3rd settlement Asho	34	6	6
Sovereigns	22	2	0

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER.

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-14-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 97-12-0

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	97	12	0
Highest	97	15	0
Lowest	97	11	6
Closing	97	12	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 25

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

3 per cent Indian Loan (£91 3/4) £91 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£112) £112

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 7/8) £101 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/4

5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 1/2) £110 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £107 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 25

2-30 p.m.

General business was quiet but there were some good features. Giltedged securities were firm on investment demand. Home industrials were good. Internationals were firm but the demand slackened later on.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (153-9) 155-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (69-0) 69-0
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Musical Industries (21-9) 21-9
Pinchin Johnson (42-6) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (71-7 1/2) 71-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (34-9) 36-0
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-5
Ford Motors (28-0) 27-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£82 3/4) £82 3/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 119-4 1/2
Carreras A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 153-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Distillers (109-9) 109-9
Bredford Dyer (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£8) £8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-3) 45-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-6) 55-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (30-9) 30-9
Inter Nickels (63-6) 64-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-10 1/2) 21-3
Donaro Teas (47-0) 48-0
Empire of India (35-0) 35-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-0) 39-0
Gula Kelampong (38-9) 37-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (17-9) 17-9
Rio Tintos (£21) £21 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (60-0) 59-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 1/8) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
Association Portland Cements (92-6) 92-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (123-9) 122-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£49 3/8) £49 3/8
Anglo Iranian (88-6) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (130-7 1/2) 130-0
Musical Eagle (13-3) 13-7 1/2
Shell Transport (110-0) 110-0
Royal Dutch (£47) £47

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 1/2) £63
L and Ordinary (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
L E R Defd (£5) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82) £82

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 25

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 57 1/8) unquoted.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 56 1/2) dol 58
U S Steel Common (dol 112 1/2) dol 114 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 132) unquoted

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Aug 25

Delivery September 1937.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	2	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	2	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	1	9
Rates at 6-0 p.m	8	1	6

Delivery May 1938.

Rates at 11-0 a.m	7	15	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	14	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	14	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	14	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Recovery In Far Easterns

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 25

On the Stock Exchange, the feature was a further sharp recovery in the far easterns on bear covering. Giltedged securities made headway. Industrials were good and Unilevers moved up on Amsterdam support. Heavy industries were also better.

Among commodities, sugar eased in sympathy with New York. Hemp declined on cessation of Japanese buying.

Wall Street opened irregular.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Speculative Stocks Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 25

Jutes ruled steady and business was rather restricted. In coals the undertone continued fully firm but certain amount of profit taking forced the prices to some extent easier and lesser amount of business resulted. Teas were better. In miscellaneous speculative stocks ruled steady. Electricals were better. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Two and three fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/7, three and half per cent paper 97/10; three per cent loan 1951/54 101/15; five per cent loan 1939/44 105/13; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 97/8 small lot.

Railways: Bankura Damoodar 94 small lot; Kalighat Falta 94 small lot.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 2/11; New Victoria ordy 1/5; Dunbar ordy 160; Kesoram 7/14.

Coals: Aldih 4; Amalgamated 26/8 small lots; Bansra 4/4; Bengal 335; Bhalgora 4/2; Burrakur 17/4; Borrea 16/14; East Indian 24/11; Equitable 37; Central Kurkend 8/8; Dhemo Main 10/10; Jainty Central 1/5; Kalapahari 16; Lakurka 8/14 cum div; Mundulpore 8/15; North Damuda 4/14; Parasea 2; New Beerbhoom 16/4; Ranee Gunge 37/2; Samla 2/15; Searzsole 4/2; small lot; Talcher 2/8; Burra Dhemo 4; Deoli 7/12; Churulia 2/4; Kuardi 1/7; New Manbhoom 30/12; West Jamuria 19/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 333 small lot; Barnagore 130; Caledonian 360; Gondalpara 780; Hukumchand ordy 9/12; Kamarhatty 505 ex div; Lansdowne ordy 170; Lansdowne pref 125; Megna 29/12; Rameswara pref 10/6; Auckland 170; Birla pref 118; Clive six per cent pref 117 small lot; Howrah 50/12; National 22/4; New Central 290; Presidency 4/5.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 12/6 ex div; Consolidated Tin 7/10; Indian Copper 3/7; Rhodesia Copper 2/11; Ravoy Tin 3/3; Dalmia Cement ordy 1/5 premium; Dalmia Cement defd 3/3; Dalmia Cement pref 2/8 discount; Dacca electric 2/6; Rawalpindi electric 26/8; Patna electric 19; Indian Iron 50/11; Marshalls and Company 1/15; British India Corporation ordy 4/3; Marshalls and Company pref 151 small lot; Indian Wood Products 288; British Ceylon Corporation 6/5; Sree Gopal Paper 9/10.

Teas: Bishnauth 26; Hasimara 46/6; Rajnagar 9/10; Rydak 58 small lots; Teesta Valley 30/2 small lots.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 99/8; do new 99/8; four and half per cent 1947/57 Bengal Paper Mills 102/12.—A. P.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Aug. 25

Under the influence of depression which lies this morning near Sutna, the monsoon is reviving over northeast India, the United Provinces and Central parts of the country.

A fresh western disturbance has caused local thunderstorms along the Western Himalayas. Rain has also been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in East Rajputana, North Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast and occurred at a few stations in Malabar and Southeast Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 25.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.3 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.0 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 172 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rain in 24 hours 0.04 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.25 inches

Total rainfall during the year 53.55 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED AUGUST 25

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 20th day of August, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	33,60,69,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	175,71,68,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	3,38,45,000
Total Notes issued	212,70,82,000
Total Liabilities	212,70,82,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A.	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	60,60,59,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,33,02,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	212,70,82,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.635 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 20th August 1937.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	8,61,04,000
(b) Banks	38,50,59,000
(c) Others	53,26,000
Bills Payable	4,83,000
Other Liabilities	78,55,000
Rupees	58,48,27,000

x Includes £65,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	33,59,59,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,10,000
Rupee Coin	5,18,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,34,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	30,000
(b) External	nil
(c) Govt of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	14,56,51,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	1,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,93,000
Investments	8,40,75,000
Other Assets	79,60,000
Rupees	58,48,27,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, Aug 25

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

Calico	596-4
Gujarat cotton	27-8
Jubilee	219-6
Marsdan	100
Motilal Hirabhai	53-2
Monogram	68-12

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 25th August 1937, tenders to the amount of £93,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 1st September 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced

SUGAR PRICES TO DECLINE

Heavy Accumulations

Liverpool, Aug 24

A private cable received states:—

Markets seem hollow for the time being owing to heavy accumulations of raws indifference of refiners, looks lower

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,631
Linseed	2,928
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	101
Gingellyseed	274
Poppyseed	840
Groundnuts	1,441
Rice	32,366
Myrabollams	455
Cottonseed	291
Mowrasced	521
Gram	951
Joowar	3,190
Maize	120
Barley	780
Bajree	1,748
Indian Sugar	8,197
	Tons.
Coal	1,857

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 24

SAKELS—	
November	16.07+06
January	16.05+02
ASHMOUNI—	
October	11.79—02
December	11.85—01
February	11.94—02
GIZA—	
November	14.03—00
January	14.16—00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 17/32 per cent to 17/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent

Prof Rangacharyuls, President All-India Hereditary Ayurvedic Doctors' League, Guntur, interviewed the Bombay Health Minister and presented a scheme to develop Ayurveda in Bombay Province. The Minister promised to place the scheme before the Assembly

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug 25

O S Kaisha ss London Maru of 4414 reg tons, Captain M Takagi arrived from Yokohama via Shimanzu, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Hongkong Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Gambhira of 3196 reg tons, Captain K G Mace arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L Edwards ss Uhenfels of 4570 reg tons, Captain S Tiedke sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons, Captain L Parfitt sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Pasha of 3196 reg tons, Captain T Tottle sailed for Port Okha in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 25-8-37.

S S Tajoudoen (L.E.) for Europe, American and Australian Ports via Karachi.

S S Chitral (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 25

3 Kioto 2030 Karachi 27-8 J F
5 Alipore 3241 Japan 25-8 M M
6 Uhenfels 4570 Karachi 25-8 L Edwards Ld.
City of Agra 3865 Karachi 29-8 K Nixon
10 Kenya 4646 Durban 1-9 M M
14 Constantinos Loulioudis 2786 Port Said for orders 2-9 L Dreyfus
15 Templebar 2570 Port Said for orders 27-8 K Devchand
17 Badarpur 4949 Rangoon 29-8 Burmah Shell Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Celebes Maru 4262 Yokohama 26-8 O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf 25-8 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 26-8 M M
5 Janak 530 M Coast Ports 26-8 Malabar Steamship.
8 Jalamani 2348 Rangoon 28-8 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Pasha 3196 Port Okha 25-8-37 T Morrison
G Victoria Marie 882 M Coast 27-8 Merchants
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M
U Sonavati 944 NF NF B S N Co.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9 P and O
Chitral 26-8-37 P and O
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 8-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Agra 22-8-37 Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM OSLO

Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 29-8-37 P and O
Makage Maru No 18 7-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Lindenfels 24-8-37 L Edwards
Rajandoen 1-9-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 2-9-37 F F Campbell
Campa 8-9-37 L Edwards
City of Bath 31-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Vasna 28-8-37 M M
Baroda 26-8-37 M M
Laboto 28-8-37 L Triestino

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 29-8-37 M M
Gairsoppa 31-8-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 4-9-37 M M

FROM TUAPSE

British Energy 26-8-37 Anglo Iranian Oil.

FROM KARACHI

Dalgoma 25-8-37 M M
Mayebashi Maru 26-8-37 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O
Soudan 31-8-37 M M

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels 1-9-37 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Chitral 26-8-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 2-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 8-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
City of Bath 2-9-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Mayebashi Maru 31-8-37 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 7-9-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O S N

FOR RANGOON

Badarpur 29-8-37 Burmah Shell
Jalamani 28-8-37 Scindia S N

FOR PORT SAID

Temple Bar 27-8-37 K Devchand
Constantinos Loulondis 2-9-37 Lewis Dreyfus.

FOR KARACHI

Uhenfels 27-8-37 L Edward
Kioto 27-8-37 James Finlay
City of Agra 29-8-37 K Nixon

FOR BASRA

Baroda 1-9-37 M M
Bamora 25-8-37 M M
Vasna 2-9-37 M M
Hopecrest 24-8-37 Volkart Bros
Varela 26-8-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 31-8-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 1-9-37 M M
Tairea 15-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kioto 24-8-37
S S Hopecrest 23-8-37
S S Pasha 24-8-37
S S Celebes Maru 24-8-37
S S Netravati 25-8-37

EXPORTS

S S Constantinos Loulondis for Port Said: 3014 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus; 12740 bags g nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

S S Dalgoma for London: 25 bales cowhides tanned P E Boyer; 25 bales cowhides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 9 bs cowhides tanned A Gulamhusain; 12 bs sheep skins tanned M R Shaffi; 16 bales sheep skins tanned K Labbhai; 25 bales wool raw Charles Lister; 107 bags yellow milet S M Rajgor; 1258 bags g nut kernals S M Rajgor; 31 bales cotton rags P N Jani; 165 bags kang grain K Devji; 82 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 840 bags g nut cake K Devchand; 215 bags g nut kernal K M Nathoo; 600 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace; 133 bgs g nut kernal R Ratilal; 540 bags g nut cake M Bhuta

For Havre: 1050 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 180 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 36 bales cotton raw K Devchand

For Hull: 200 bales raw wool D Abraham; 78 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 320 drums myrabollams C Jivanlal.

For Antwerp: 440 bales cotton raw R Cursondas.

For Middlesbro: 20 tons scrap iron Shaw Wallace; 1950 tons manganese ore James Finlay.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 640 bags g nut cakes K Devchand; 1256 bgs g nut oil cakes The Cotton Agents; 60 bundles deer horns A Gulamhusain; 110 bales wool raw B Harbham; 38 bales wool raw M Umersey; 31 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow: 51 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Montreal: 3 bales woollen carpets D Abraham.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg: 57 bales cotton rags C Kalidas; 15 bags gum N Mulji; 105 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Export; 141 bales cottan waste clean M Chandulal.

For Rotterdam: 15 cases rough stones J M Salemahomed; 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal.

For Gothenburg: 28 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal

For Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Company.

S S Uhenfels for Salonica: 157 bags g nut kernal S M Rajgor.

For Suez: 251 bales cotton cold piecegoods A Zaussef.

S S Tajandoen for Sydney: 3027 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 370 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

For Melbourne: 370 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 150 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

S S Chitral for Sydney: 250 bags kang grain F Gokalchand; 12 bags linseed G Gokalchand.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokohama: 10 tons scrap cast iron M B Kaisha.

For Kobe: 310 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka: 250 bales cotton raw O S Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe: 330 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 110 bales cotton raw A Chunilal.

IMPORTS

S S Celebes Maru Agents O S Kaisha from Colombo: 5240 bags copra.

From Fusan: 40 cases earthenware.

From Singapore: 1849 bags sago flour; 836 bags betelnuts; 125 cases refined fat.

From Penang: 620 bags pearl tapioca; 188 bags betelnuts; 46 bundles hemp rags.

From Moji: 387 cases window glass, 93 cases ground glass; 93 cases sheet glass; 30 bales auto tyres.

From Hongkong: 500 bags refined sugar.

From Shanghai: 1714 chests green tea, 35 cases spun silk yarn.

From Kobe: 104 cases art silk and cotton piecegoods; 194 cases art silk and cotton mixed shirting; 102 cases art silk piecegoods; 533 cases cotton piecegoods; 50 bags ginger; 72 cases celluloid bangles; 30 cases umbrella goods; 35 bs silk yarn; 95 bales glassware; 99 cases cotton and art silk mixed yarn; 251 cases art silk yarn; 51 cases silk goods; 70 bales cotton remnants; 35 cases rubber mats; 24 cases rubber balloons; 152 cases celluloid goods; 45 bales cotton yarn; 64 cases woollen yarn; 46 cases cotton blankets; 250 cases beer; 615 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods; 154 cases paint; 228 cases woollen piecegoods; 25 cases bobbin; 131 cases spg and weaving machinery; 200 cases slates; 81 cases weaving machinery accessories; 147 cts porcelain tiles; 300 bags potato starch.

From Yokohama: 30 bales raw silk; 43 cases toy; 37 cases harmless chemicals.

From Tokyo: 58 cases clocks; 180 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya: 25 cases rayon yarn; 25 cases cotton yarn; 35 cases toys; 366 cases tiles; 720 cases porcelainware; 88 cases glass bottles; 79 cases clocks; 13 cases weaving machines.

From Osaka: 135 bales cotton shirting, 75 cases art silk yarn; 27 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 32 cases spg and weaving machinery; 30 bales rubber sheets; 38 cases woollen piecegoods; 90 cases iron nails; 101 cases rayon pc goods; 203 cases cotton piecegoods; 30 cases button; 238 cases rayon yarn; 960 bgs silica cement; 164 drums aniline dyed; 125 cases glass bangles; 430 cases glass bottles; 40 cases silk yarn; 372 bales cotton yarn; 34 cases iron pipe fittings; 38 cases toys; 53 cases cotton canvas belting; 345 cases glassware; 37 cases playing cards; 55 cts ply chest wood; 78 cases art silk piecegoods; 116 cases black cotton satin drill; 25 cases insect coils; 25 cases printed cotton jeans; 45 cases shoes material; 144 cases cardboard box.

TRADERS AWAIT COTTON LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

MARKET PREPARING FOR NINE CENTS: U. S. A. COTTON CROP DOING WELL

BOMBAY: August 25.

So far there is no official announcement regarding Cotton Loans, but the market is preparing for a nine cent level.

In the event of nine cents loan as Middling selling in Southern markets about 46 points off, New York should sell at about 9.40. But it is believed Liverpool will narrow over New York and Liverpool will possibly decline 30 to 40 pts. more due to weight of hedging and poor offtake.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

The New York cotton market acted nervously. The initial fall followed advices from Washington indicating that a nine cent loan had been decided upon which resulted in considerable foreign liquidation, but the market later rallied on the denial of the loan decision with sizeable foreign buying.

The market opened barely steady with a moderately active trading with operators nervous. Prices declined early in the session on active domestic liquidation as well as hedge selling. Subsequently the market rallied on covering on some fears of possible damage due to too much rain in the Eastern Belt but the weekly weather report is expected to be generally favourable, especially owing to recent rains in the West. The market later quietened with traders awaiting developments with scattered liquidation.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening October was quoted 8 points down at 9.53 and under scattered selling prices declined further by 3 points with October 9.50 which was the lowest level. Thereafter prices advanced 18 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 9.68 which was the highest level reached before noon. Later on there was scattered liquidation and the market closed at a decline of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 9.85c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and finally closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.72c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 5.44. The market was quiet. Hedging met with investment buying of distants and light Bombay straddle buying. Later prices eased on hedging and local selling with rumours of nine cent loan but prices rallied on trade buying and short covering. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 5.64d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed 3 points up and uppers were one point down. The Alexandria market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 23 points to a decline of 2 points.

FUTURE OF PRICES

Messrs. E. S. Schwabach and Co. state:—

The market has apparently settled down to the belief that total world supply of all cotton for the 1937/1938 season will amount to 34,000,000 bales which figure well exceeds consumption at prevailing prices and would probably add roughly 4 million bales to the world carryover of all cotton. Relief would have to come from unfavourable conditions surrounding South America, Egyptian or Chinese crops which at the present indicate a 1 million bale increase over their last crops, or from increasing consumption, or from restrictive measures taken by the U.S.A. Government. In reference to the latter Government spokesmen have stated that a loan on the present crop would be contingent upon enactment of the farm legislation now before Congress. It is thought that pressure for a loan and greater willingness to give legal authority to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would increase if prices should break through the 10 level during should break through the 10c level during marketing time.

An important improvement added to the cotton picking machine is reported by the Washington Patent Office. A photoelectric eye is described as enabling the mechanical picker to pick only the fully ripened bolls and thus to improve the quality of mechnically picked cotton.

Trade enquiries have been surprisingly persistent during the recent decline although little business has actually been done pending to-day's Bureau report. It can be well assumed that a good fall demand will follow the trade lull of the last two months. Cotton in the ten cent range has in the past always been considered a good market price by the trade to base purchases on. The cotton farmer looked upon as a consumer of cotton goods will be substantially better off this season than at any time since 1929/30 even if the average price should be 10 only at which he sells this seasons crop.

Only in eighteen seasons out of sixty-seven since 1870/1871 did middling spot cotton sell at an average price of less tnan 10 and only in thirty-two seasons during that period has the season low been below 10. Only in nine seasons out of the sixty-seven has the seasons high been below 10 and this happened only once since 1902/03, namely at the bottom of world depression in 1931/32. This comparison may be of value to those who believe in the law of average.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11-32 a.m.)	9.68+07
N. Y. October Lowest (10-30 a.m.)	9.50—11
Liverpool October Highest	5.48—02
Liverpool October Lowest	5.41—09

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Agricultural department denies loan decision believe nine cents will be confirmed.

Opinion is nine cent loan likely think cotton may work little lower but not below nine cent.

Rains are beneficial.

Market advanced on speculative buying.

Shorts covering on loan reported not confirmed movement delayed continuance of rains dry goods demand continues poor.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from Liverpool and New York:—

Liverpool:—

"Loan nine cents think further decline likely account approaching heavy crop movements."

"New York loan nine bonus same terms and conditions 1935. Prevailing opinion is that the market will decline further."

New York:—

"Loan fixed at nine cents. Agricultural department denies loan decision. Believe nine cents will be confirmed shorts covering on loan report not confirmed movement delayed. Continuance of rains. Dry goods demand continues poor."

"If press forecasts nine loan confirmed consider powerful stabilizing influence scale down buying looks attractive."

"Presidе denied announcing loan terms must await until signed bill appropriates 65 millions."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Upward reaction appears due but think decline will be resumed later. Deterioration since Bureau barely normal.

New York.—The prevailing opinion is that nine cent loan likely. Think cotton may work little lower but not below nine cents.

New York.—If press forecasts of 9 cent loan confirmed, consider it will have a powerful stabilizing influence. Scale down buying looks attractive.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York:—If as seems almost certain nine cent loan, market will gradually work down this price. Crop generally doing well. Goods market stagnant.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Sellers less insistent pending final decision loan price.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 24.

October	9.60—01
December	9.63
January	9.68—02
March	9.76
May	9.88
July	9.96
Middling Spot	9.85—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 24.

October	9.58+02
December	9.73+02
January	9.75—01
Middling Spot	9.72
11-0 a.m.—	
October	9.58/9.58
December	9.63/9.63
January	9.69/9.68
Noon Call.—	
October	9.64
December	9.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

August	5.47—01
September	5.48—01
October	5.47—03
November	5.47—03
December	5.49—02
January	5.51—03
February	5.53—03
March	5.56—03
April	5.58—03
May	5.61—03
June	5.63—03
July	5.65—03
August	5.66—03
Middling Spot	5.64—07
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	5.45
January	5.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
August	8.51
September	8.66
F.G.F. Spot	8.96

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.80
Fine (Good staple)	4.95
Superfine (Good staple)	5.10
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.83
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.98
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.13
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.93
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.18

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	£13/3/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£15/3/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£15/12/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/10/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/5/0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 24.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels January/February sellers	40/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	42/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 1/4

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 24

Smoked Steel Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers	8 7/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Following a small change in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs 193/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 194/4 on short covering. Later on there was scattered liquidation and prices were quoted at Rs. 193/12. Pending official announcement regarding loans, there is less disposition to operate. The tone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	193 8 0
Oomra D-J	175 8 0
Bengal D-I	146 0 0

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Aug 25

	Sup	Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Broach No. 2	187	184	181	178	
Punjab-Ame	201	198	195	192	
Surat	239	236	233	230	
Rajpipla	235	232	229	226	
Navsari	249	246	243	240	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bengal Superfine	
Bengal Fine	152/54
Bengal F.G	145/47
C. P. 1	180/82
C. P. 2	175/77
Arvi	175/77
Ellichpur	175/77
Berar	170/75
Khamgaon	170/75
Mulkapur	170/75
Khandesh	170/75
Jalna/Sailu	168/71
Burwah Sanavad	170/75
Mathia	145/50
Broach Fine	181/84
Punjab/American	189/99
Punjab 289f	244/54
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	219/24
Surat	229/31
Navsari	239/41
Kampala	375/76

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		206,505
Central India		338,845
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,682
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,515,682
Dholera	53	182,882
N W Provinces		10,399
Rajputana		97,443
Sind-Punjab	408	353,862
Broach		343,118
Coompta and Dharwar		74,275
Westerns-Northerns	100	40,742
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	370	22,278
Persian		14
American		20,194
Egyptian and African	936	461,928
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		226
Total	1,867	3,123,198

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 19th Aug

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	782	487,890
Japan and China	2,062	1,579,214
Coast Ports	1,000	41,979
Up-country by Rail		319,915
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,540
Total	3,844	2,434,538

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 24-8-37	371000	209000
Receipts yesterday 24-8-37	30000	23000
Exports to date 24-8-37	165000	131000
Stock at Ports 21-8-37	1238000	1206000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-8-37	787000	1131000
Stock at Liverpool 21-8-37	752000	737000
Visible Supply 21-8-37	2889000	3061000
Quantity in sight 21-8-37	444000	337000
Quantity out of sight 21-8-37	227000	315000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 21st/23rd. August	4,989
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,121,331
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,162,961
Decrease	41,630

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 179 Jan. 179 at Cross Rate 4.98 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 193—Liverpool May 1938 5.62 Rs. 51 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 193—New York May 9.88 Rs. 27 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 5/8

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Broach July/Aug. op. 178 1/2; highest 178 1/2; lowest 178 1/4; closing 178 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 192 3/4; highest 193; lowest 191 3/4; closing 193.

Oomra D/J. op. 176 1/4; highest 176 1/4; lowest 175 1/2; closing 175 1/2.

Bengal D/J. op. 156 3/4; highest 146 3/4; lowest 146; closing 146 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-9-37) Rs. 8 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 21 1/4.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 25

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	1150	58150

LINSEED OIL

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. September paid sellers 29/1 1/2

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Oct/Dec. sellers 29/3

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £6-19-4 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 132.82. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.98 5/8 London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 7/8d. India bought and speculators sold. Business was small. There were small sellers at fixed rates. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 5 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 15/35. The local market was quiet with scattered selling. It being last day of settlement there was some selling by weak Bulls.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 8 6
Shrawan	
Bhadarva	34 7 6
Aso	34 6 6

SILVER

Ready	51 / 0
Shrawan	51 7 6
Bhadarva	51 9 6
Aso	51 12 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 24.

August	45.00—05
September	45.00—05
December	45.00—05

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 24.

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 24.

London Gold bars fine per oz £6-19-4 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 25

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£56-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£56-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£63-10-0
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 52-0-0

Tone: Firm.

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 24.

Copper	£56 1 3
Lead	£22 5 0
Spelter	£24 0 0
Tin	£260 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 25

Continued rains in Eastern Belt and Central Belt, Arkansas and East Texas. Getting too much rain. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Following further weakness in foreign markets the local market again ruled easy with increased selling in wheat. Linseed market was quietly steady with a limited turnover. The tone of the market was easy and tendency is far lower prices.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 2 0
Linseed May	7 14 9
Wheat September	5 3 9
Wheat January	5 8 9
Wheat May	5 5 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 24.

September	£13-11-3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 25

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	34 8 0
Highest	34 11 0
Lowest	34 5 0
Closing	34 11 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	34 11 6
Highest	34 14 6
Lowest	34 5 0
Closing	34 11 0
Cottonseed Sept—	
Opening	16 3 6
Highest	16 4 6
Lowest	16 1 0
Closing	16 3 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	33 7 0
Highest	33 12 0
Lowest	33 2 6
Closing	33 11 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 0 0
Highest	34 0 0
Lowest	33 10 0
Closing	33 15 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	18 8 6
Highest	18 10 6
Lowest	18 6 9
Closing	18 9 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

October	99 3/4d.
December	100 1/4d.
March	98 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 24.

September	del 1.04 7/8
December	del 1.06 7/8
May	del 1.09 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 24.

September	2.43+3.
December	2.38+7.
March	2.34+5.
May	2.35+6.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8-0.

Shipment September Rs. 5-9-0.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-11-0.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-12-0.

Kesar Rs. 10-13-0.

Saraya Rs. 10-8-0.

Java Spot Rs. 7.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 102
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 113
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 108/6
5 per cent 1939/44 105/14
5 per cent 1940/43 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112
5 per cent 1945/55 120/6
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104
per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131
5 per cent K P T 1956 131

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/13 and improved to Rs. 97/15 and closed at Rs. 97/14. Next Settlement quotes 3 1/4 annas lower. Tone very steady.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 25.

B. C. RATES	I T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 1/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 266 7/8
Bank's buying	T T 264 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 992
Bank's selling	T T 1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 81 nominal.
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 92 3/8
CROSS RATE—	

New York/London 4.98.56 24th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 25th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 25th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 25th instant.

Java/London 9.01 1/2 25th instant.

London/Paris 132.82 24th instant.

London/Belgium 29.61 3/4 24th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.71 1/2 24th instant.

London/Berlin 12.40 1/4 24th instant.

London5Stockholm 19.39 5/8 24th instant.

London/New York 4.98.65 24th instant

London/Amsterdam 9.03 3/4 24th instant.

London/Italy 94.75 24th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Steady Forward.

Gold £6-19-4 23rd instant.

Gold £6-19-4 1/2 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 15/16 23rd instant.

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 24th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 23rd instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 24th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant.

London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 23rd instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 24th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 24

T. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.98.65
Paris	132.82
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	—
Amsterdam	9.03 11/16
Brussels	—
Milan	—
Berne	21.71 1/2
Prague	142.90

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 24.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 3/8
The Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy.	76/3

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 25.

October	68.30—30
November	68.90+20

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 25.

August	216.30—120
October	220.00+20
November	221.70+230
December	222.90+130
February	224.90+150

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 24.

October December 9d.

London Sugar

London, Aug. 24.

March sh. 6/5 1/4d.

SHARP DROP IN ASSOCIATED CEMENTS

TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE: PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES STEADY

BOMBAY: August 25.

The local Share Bazar is becoming active once more with speculative activity and the turnover is increasing. Prices are also moving within a wider range, the market is becoming lively and one will have to be ready for larger price movement.

As anticipated Tata Steel shares suffered a big drop to-day on heavy selling pressure from Professional quarters. It was rumoured that Steel prices are lowered and that there being no sufficient demand, the market became more anxious and holders were inclined to let go their purchases.

The decline in Steel shares had weakening effect on Cotton Mill shares which also ruled easy on realising, but Public Utility shares were comparatively steady on the reports that some local banks were supporting them. There was a cessation of selling and this Section was exceptionally steady.

The general feeling is against the market and we look for a further decline in prices.

Associated Cements were the weakest spot which registered a sharp decline in prices as a result of heavy selling pressure influenced by announcement by Dalmia and Rohat Cements to reduce prices to the extent of Rs. 25 per ton. Four new factories of this group will be ready next year and we think the outlook is decidedly against and it will be safer to unload holdings.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 965 and after improving to Rs. 967 prices declined to Rs. 950 and closed at Rs. 952. Century shares were quiet at Rs. 225 and Nagpur Mills declined to Rs. 266. Kohinoors were easy at Rs. 344 and Simplex shares declined to Rs. 98.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 156 and declined to Rs. 152. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,670 and after declining to Rs. 1,652 improved to Rs. 1,665. Hydros were steady at Rs. 171-4. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,405 and after declining to Rs. 1,395 improved to Rs. 1,402.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,592 and improved to Rs. 1,602, but under heavy selling prices eased off to Rs. 1,547. Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 340. Bombay-Burma shares also declined to Rs. 726.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	307 8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	952 8
100 CENTURY	225 0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	266 4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	187 8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-3
100 Finaly (Rs. 3)	148 12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	200 0
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	60 0
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	105 10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	344 6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	607 8
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1075 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106 14
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	245 0
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	278 12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2350 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	98 2
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	267 8
100 Swan (nil)	125 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.375 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	865 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31 12
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1540 0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	382 8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 11
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	152 0
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1.000 0
15-100 Jupiter (Rs 12)	16 2
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 12
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 12
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	173 12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1.665 0
20 Ajmer (As 4)	14 0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	140 5
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	185 0
10 Broach	14 0
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4) X.D R.D.	230 0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	225 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	171 4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1.402 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	966 4
100 C. Province	96 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	95 8
100 Mandra Bhon	95 0
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102 0
500 Tapti Valley	772 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8) XD	12 1
2sh. Indian Copper	3 7
10 Indian Iron and Steel	50 6
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	65 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 38-4)	1547 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 38-4)	340 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	315 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (RS 8)	168 2
200 B'bay Sate Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	253 12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8	726 4
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 6)	247 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-11 6
50 B. TELEPHONE.	105 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	147 8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	740 0
30 PREMIER CON.	93 8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	28 14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bombay Dyeing (961/4) 945 967 955 952 950

Century (228/2) 230 226 227 225

Central India (270) 271 267 266

Kohinoor (347/8) 348 346 344

New Great (246/4) 246 247 243

Simplex (100) 100 98

Swadeshi (271/4) 271 268 267

Associated Cement (158) 156 154 152

Andhra (1655) 1670 1652 1665 1663 1665

Tata Hydro (171/4) 171/14 171/4

Tata Power (1405) 1405 1407 1395 1406 1402

Tram. Ord. (140/15) 140/10 141/14 141/4 140/5

T. Steel Dfd. (1587/8) 1592 1602 1570 1572 1555 1565 1545 1547

T. Steel Ord. (344/8) 345/8 346/8 341 342 339 342 340

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170/12) 170/8

Bellapur (173/2) 172 168 170 168

B. Steam (255) 255 251 253

B. Burma (731/4) 733 734 730 726 728 725

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Water Works Com.	18
American Power & Light Com.	10
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	73
Electric Bond Common	18
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel. and Tel.	168 1/2
Western Union Telg.	47 1/4
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12
New York Central Rly	38 1/4
U. S. Rubber	58
Zenith Radio	43
Bethelehem Steel	97
Crucible Steel	78
Ludlum Steel	35
Republic Steel	37
United States Steel	114 1/2
United S. Smelting	87
Anaconda Copper Mining	58 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	64 1/4
General Motors	57
General Electric	55 1/2
Radio Corp.	11
Union Carbide	100 1/2
Consolidated Oil	15
Plymouth Oil	25
Socony Oil	21 1/4
Celanese Corp.	37
Chase Bank	51 1/2
National City Bank	46 1/2
Amerex	27 3/4
Graham Paige	3

Sentiment and outlook both improved Turnover 560,000 shares. Crucible Steel dol 9 now thought probable.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 24.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£13 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£97
National Bank of India	£41 1/8
and O Bonking corporation	£9 3/4

25 Tata Oil (nil)	26 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	310 0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T F)	84 12
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	540 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	105 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159 6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1575 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198 12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	695 0
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109 0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	52 0
7 p.c Sholapur	83 4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109 12

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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BEST REMEDY FOR COLD, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA & WEAKNESS.
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1937

Mass Protest Against Proposed Address To Bikaner Ruler

Searchlight On Indian States Administration

"The days of presenting addresses to the autocratic heads of the present system of personal rule prevailing in the Indian States are gone for ever. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner who considers every Indian outside his State to be "Foreigner" and who has thwarted widespread public opinion on the elementary principle of justice in not allowing any outside counsel to defend the accused in the last Bikaner Conspiracy Case, should be the last man to expect or deserve any such address as being recently planned by certain merchants in Bombay."

With these remarks Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference, moved the resolution protesting against the proposed address to the Maharaja of Bikaner, in a largely attended public meeting, held at Marwari Chamber of Commerce Hall, on Sunday last.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the All-India States People's Conference, Rajputana and Central India Praja Mandal, Shirohi Praja Mandal and Jodhpur Yuvak Mandal.

The following resolutions were among those passed unanimously:—

BIKANER.

1. This meeting protests against the news of certain interested merchants of Bombay in organising an address proposed to be presented to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner on the forthcoming occasion of his Golden Jubilee on behalf of the Mercantile community in Bombay.

This meeting is of the opinion that the proposed address will unduly give a certificate of merit to the system of personal rule prevailing in Bikaner, will pay a premium or the long-drawn repressive policy of the Ruler, and will harm the cause of the People of the State.

This meeting appeals to the mercantile community of Bombay to refrain from being a party to the above address.

JODHPUR.

2. This meeting protests against the arbitrary notice of externment served against Sjt. Jainarayan Vyas by the Jodhpur Police.

This meeting opines that this act of the Jodhpur authorities is a further demonstration of the continued policy of repression and suppression pursued by the

This meeting urges the Maharaja of Jodhpur to bring this sort of lawlessness resorted to by his own officers to an end.

BHOPAL

3. This meeting condemns the growing tendency of the Bhopal State towards communalism.

This meeting further deplores the encroachments on civil liberties in the State and protests against the ill-treatment meted out to the political prisoners in that State as is evinced by the sad demise of Bhagwandas Rathi.

SIROHI

4. This meeting learns with deep concern that the work of conversations is still going on in Sirohi State, that the changes in the State enactments are brought about without securing the views of the people and in utter disregard of the popular views and that even belated justice has not been meted out to Dharmi and other girls.

This meeting enters its emphatic protest against the above acts of misrule in the Sirohi State.

ELEMENTARY RIGHTS

5. This meeting urges the rulers of the Indian States to recognise the fundamental rights of citizenship and make a declaration of the same particularly in view of the changing circumstances in British India and also with a view to pay due regard to the wide-spread public demand for civil liberties in the country.

As a natural corollary to this demand this meeting urges the Rulers of the Indian States to release all political prisoners from their respective States.

KASHMIR

6. This meeting protests against the severe and repeated Lathi charges on Hindu citizens and particularly against those on women and urges the Maharaja and his Government to refrain from resorting to force and to be prepared to consider their demands on their own merit.

ANDAMAN PRISONERS

7. This meeting expresses deep concern at the prolonged hunger-strike of the political prisoners in Andamans and urges the Government of India to concede to their demands without any further delay and thereby save the situation from taking a critical turn.

Labour Legislation In C. P.

Congress Party Welcomes Ruiker's Suggestion

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

The Secretary C. P. Congress Party has informed Mr. Ruiker, President Provincial Trade Union, that the Commerce, Industry and Labour Committee of the Party has approved of his suggestions for introduction of legislative programme for Labour and that Mr V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. representing Jubbulpore Labour, has been advised to draw up model legislation on various matters. The Committee has asked Mr. Ruiker's suggestions about model legislation in respect of withdrawal of wage-cuts effected in industries since 1933, minimum living wage security of service, recognition of Trade Unions by employers, eight hours day, leave with pay for workmen, old age pensions and sickness insurance, unemployment relief, maternity benefit to women and decent housing conditions for labour. The decision of the Labour Committee is warmly welcomed in Labour circles.

C. P. LOAN TERMS

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

A Central Provinces and Berar Gazette Extraordinary to-day announces the terms of the 1952 loan of Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at three per cent per annum from September 1, 1937.

The loan will be repaid in full at par on September first 1952 and subscriptions will be received on August 31, 1937, only.

The loan is being raised for the purpose of (1) repaying to the Central Government the short term loan advanced by them during 1936-37 for financing the provincial loan account, for commutation of pensions, for road development works and for covering the existing overdraft; (2) meeting the authorised capital expenditure during the first six months of 1937-38 on commutation of pensions and road development works.

The annual direct benefit to the province from the Niemeyer settlement is estimated to be approximately Rs. 17 lakhs.—A.P.

"ART IS WINE OF LIFE"

INDORE, Aug. 25.

"Art is the wine of life," said Prof. Kaveeshwar of Holkar College in the course of a lecture to the students on "Art and Life."

He added: "To forget the worries of life and to be happy is the approach to idealism. But realism depicts that there is a vital connection between life and art."

The professor concluding said that art must necessarily go beyond life and it must have the background of life and high ideal; for example Mahatma Gandhi's motto was "Plain Living and High Thinking" and he lived upto it.—United Press.

SECOND MUSLIM MINISTER FOR BOMBAY

Nominations Postponed Indefinitely

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 25.

"The nomination of an additional Muslim member on the Bombay Ministry has been postponed indefinitely," declared Maulana Abul Kalam Azad when interviewed by the Associated Press regarding his visit to Bombay and Poona.

The Maulana added: "I may state that I went to Bombay and Poona for this very purpose. The idea was to secure a representative Muslim who would accept the Congress policy and programme. To that end I had the pleasure of meeting several Muslim friends with whom there was free exchange of views. But we were unable to come to any definite conclusion. The additional nomination therefore remains indefinitely postponed.

"I assure all my Muslim friends that on the part of Bombay Ministry I had nothing but hearty co-operation. The object of the additional nomination was to secure greater communal harmony. Any haste might easily defeat the purpose. I prize the confidence that my colleagues of the Working Committee have reposed in me. My sole object in accepting the great responsibility was to disarm all suspicion and distrust among the Mussalmans about the Congress and to do whatever I could to bring about real communal peace to which my life has been devoted for close on 25 years."—A.P.

17 DETENUS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

AJMER: August 24.

Further enquiries in the Ajmer Central Jail reveal that 17 detenus are undergoing four months' imprisonment (solitary confinement) They are all said to have been tried and convicted in Deoli Detention Camp by the District Magistrate, Ajmer-Merwara, who is also the Inspector-General of Prisons. One detenu is under trial.

It may be recalled that some three years back, there was a general hunger-strike in the Deoli Detention Camp, and through the good offices of Mr. D. B. Harbilas Sarda, ex-M.L.A., the detenus, gave up the hunger-strike, which was subsequently made a jail offence.

It is reported the jail authorities approached Mr. Sarda last week and requested him to persuade the detenus to give up the hunger-strike. But as Mr Sarda is said to have wanted freedom of talk to which the authorities could not agree under the pretext of discipline and rules, the effort did not materialise.—United Press.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message to the Hindu Women's Conference held at Quilon under the presidentship of Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi, Deputy Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Women Demand Complete Prohibition

Kerala Conference Passes Resolution For Civil Marriage Bill In Travancore

QUILON: August 25.

Mahatma Gandhi in a message to the All-Kerala Hindu Women's Conference, which was held yesterday, says:—

'I wish women will play their part in purifying religion by removing from their hearts Untouchability and all it means, and by taking their due share in the Prohibition campaign which has now commenced."

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aivar, the Dewan of Travancore, addressing the Confcrence yesterday pointed out that the women of India had been singularly free from communal bitterness. He asked the women of India to stand by the men of India and in that noble spirit to work for the country's salvation. He emphasised the immense part women had to play in rural reconstruction, education and other kindred work.

Referring to the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation, the Dewan pointed out that from time to time humanity evolved new forms of institutions for implementing its thought and activity.

Certain institutions might meet the requirements of certain times, and as long as they were worthy of being cherished, the people should do so; but they should not forget the substance and cling to the shadow.

This message, which Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi stressed in her reply to the address presented by the Conference yesterday, was most important to an ancient nation like theirs adapting itself to an ever-growing life.

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution recording its profound gratitude to the Maharaja of Travancore for his Temple Entry Proclamation and also its deep and humble gratitude to Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. It decided to start a Kerala Hindu Women's Association in memory of the Temple Entry Proclamation.

The Conference stressed the part women had to play in child education and rural reconstruction and asked for every help from the Government in that work. It favoured complete prohibition and appealed to the public to co-operate with the Government in making it a success.

The Conference also urged the necessity of a Civil Marriage Bill in Travancore.—A.P.

Nagpur Riot Case Prisoners

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

A press note issued by the Publicity Officer, C. P. Government, says that the news that the Government has ordered the release of the Nagpur Communal Riot prisoners of 1927 is incorrect. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of the C. P. and Berar.—A. P.

We Have Not Suffered In Vain

Kakori Prisoners' Delight: Hope Of Seeing India Free Soon

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: August 25.

Light is thrown on the mental processes and inspirations of the Kakori Prisoners released yesterday by the following sentences, which they wrote over their signatures:—

"IMPERIALISM IS DOOMED TO FAILURE."—Manmathnath Gupta.

"BE TRUE TO YOURSELF AND THE WORLD WILL FOLLOW AS NIGHT FOLLOWS THE DAY."—Sachindranath Sanyal.

"TWELVE YEARS OF PRISON LIFE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO CRUSH OUR SPIRIT INDOMITABLE."—S. N. Bakshi.

"I AM SIMPLY DELIGHTED TO SEE THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AFTER 13 YEARS OF JAIL-LIFE—WE HAVE NOT SUFFERED IN VAIN—INDIA IS SURE TO BE FREE WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME."—Jogesh Chandra Chatterji.

The last named is connected with the Benares Bomb Case.

It transpired that actually five Kakori prisoners were released here and two more prisoners belonging to the Cawnpore Shooting Case and Benares Bomb Case were also released making the total seven. Two more Kakori prisoners are reported to be released from the Andamans and Mymensingh.

The released prisoners were welcomed last night at a public meeting, Mohanlal Gautam, M. L. A. presiding. They were welcomed on behalf of the town and District Congress Committees, the Socialist Party and the Youth League. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, was conspicuous by his absence at the meeting.

The released prisoners replied to the welcome. Mr. Sachindra Nath Sanyal made a vigorous plea for joining Congress which he thought was the only platform from which they could fight for India's freedom.

Another Feather In Gama's Cap

Wins 'Veer-Shrinkhala' Title: Exhibition Games At Quilon

QUILON, Aug. 25.

Gama, the world's champion wrestler, was presented with a "Veer-Srinkhala," by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, when he, with his party, gave a wrestling demonstration before His Highness. Gama was also given a purse containing Rs. 1,000.

The "Veer-Srinkhala" is a high Travancore honour conferred only on persons of outstanding merit.

EXHIBITION GAMES

Imam Bux, the Indian wrestling champion and Hamida also took part in the exhibition, which was held in the ground of Quilon Government House, on the occasion of an at-home given by the Maharaja.

A large number of prominent officials and non-officials including Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, mother of the Maharaja, the Elayaraja of Travancore and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, the Dewan. The Royal party leaves for Trivandrum this evening.—A. P.

ARABIAN CHIEF'S WEARING APPAREL

Declared Duty Free By Karachi Customs Authorities

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 24.

The question whether three gold collarsets and some articles of wearing apparel meant for the King of Saudi Arabia flown here in July last were assessable to customs duty or not has been decided in the negative. It was contended on behalf of the importers that the articles meant for re-export and brought here to serve as specimens for duplicating similar articles.

The local Customs authorities referred the matter to the Central Government who it is now understood decided the goods duty free in the circumstances of the case.

150 STUDENTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Protest Against Order To Accommodate Muslims In Hostel

RAJSHAHI: August 25.

All the 150 Hindu inmates of the new Hindu Hostel of the local College are on a hunger-strike since last night as a protest against the principal's order to vacate the second block of the building for the accommodation of three Muslim students.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Director of Public Instruction have received a telegram requesting the intervention of the Governing Body.

A meeting has been requisitioned to discuss the situation.—A. P.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Viceroy To Investigate Its Relation To Imperial H. Q.

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

Captain T. W. Barnad, Hon. Provincial Treasurer and Assistant Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts' Association, Madras who had a special interview at Simla with the Viceroy, India's Chief Scout, told the press representatives here that he acquainted His Excellency with public feelings in the Presidency in regard to the Baden Powell Scout movement.

The Captain said that His Excellency was also personally investigating the position in regard to the relation of the Scout movement in India as a whole to Imperial Headquarters.

"I have no doubt whatever," concluded Captain Barnad "that the Chief Scout for India fully realises the situation in Madras and that we can look forward to His Excellency for help in this matter."—United Press.

OUT TO SECURE STUDENT CHARTER

Federation Deputation To Premiers

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Students' Federation at its meeting held here condemned the lathi charge made by the Bengal police on a procession of students on August 14.

The Committee further decided to take a deputation to the Premier of each province on behalf of the Students' Federation and present him a charter of students' demands.

The Committee also opined that it is necessary to prepare a scheme of defence on national lines and in order to maintain internal security, free and compulsory military training be imparted in schools and colleges to students between the ages of 14 and 23 provided that no compulsory military service is made obligatory.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

ARMAND, WE'RE CHANGING OUR PLANS--- DONAVAN IS GOING UP TO THE CLIFF TOP TO MAKE SURE THE ACCOMPLICE CAN'T RETURN THAT WAY---I'LL COVER THE SLOPE BELOW THE HOTEL----
AND ME?
YOU TAKE YOUR STATION OUTSIDE MISS BELMAN'S WINDOW TO SEE WHAT HAPPENS TO THE DIAMOND--- NOW---LET'S GO-AND GOOD LUCK!
ONE HALF-HOUR LATER----
WHEW, WHAT A CLIMB! IT'S THREE-THIRTY AN' IT'LL TAKE ME A GOOD HALF-HOUR MORE TO REACH TH' TOP!
LYMAN ANDERSON
I BETTER GET MY SKIS ON'-IT'S ALMOST TIME TO--- BLUE BLAZES! IS THAT A MAN DOWN THERE?

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